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NO. 24.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

Decay of Orchards. There is a general complaint in New England,

are dying, and that young orchards do not flour-clearing off obstructions and consolidating the ish as well as they formerly did. Various causes road bed, and hope they will adopt it. are assigned for this, and no doubt there is more than one cause for the evil. We are inclined to the belief that the principal cause is the action of the New England Monthly Farmer, from which borers—we say borers, for there are undoubtedly more than one species of this scourge. One kind, Mr. Mears tell his story in his own facetious tacks the tree near the ground, and does its mischief by girdling the trunk of the tree (Saperda of the new cast iron plow, I said that I would re-

that they had been all got out. The trees grew through the center, by which the underwater will very well, and bore fruit a year or two, but final-ly dwindled away and died, in spite of all the care surface water can more readily evaporate and run and nursing that we could give them. On examining them after death, we could find no apparent cause for their death but the perforations that the borers had made near the collar or junctions of the trunk and roots before they were transplanted. It had never thoroughly heated, and the water and continued resistance of the ruts with small stones which are constant-

above never meddles with the branches of trees; oxen with men attendant-its operation partial but there are those that do. We have found at and apocryphal. Still others have we seen, haulleast two kinds doing mischief on or rather in the branches. One kind is rather small and seems to confine its operations between the bark and the wood. We have always found it there. The bark is always blackened and decayed above its lodgment, but whether the egg that produces it is laid there before the bark have been billed as is laid there before the bark has been killed or and though not new under the sun, I will attempt

about the limb they want to. We cut off a large The smith then made two bands of tile iron, thus, limb of an apple tree the other day, that we supposed was killed by the cold weather some winters ago, and found three of these last named fellows in it. From their size and the extent of their galleries, we are led to change our belief of the cause of the limb's dying, and attribute it to So much for preparation—now for the modu. the borer. It is possible, however, that we are wrong in this, and those we found belong to that kind that operate only in wood already dead and wagon, a draft-chain extending from the transon belt of the axle, back to another chain or bridle decaying, as there are some such.

The apple tree, like other fruit trees, has its shortest, to bring the stone at an angle of 45° peculiar and specific enemies. We wish that friends Packard and Brackett would make the study of them a specialty for a time, and give us a treatise on apple-tree insects—their habits and our route! Whoa, boys, whoa? Well! Let's

Statistics of Maple Sugar Wanted.

We have not seen the schedule, or form, for the agricultural statistics that are to be collected in this State, as it passed our Legislature, but we suppose one of the requirements will be to collect the facts in regard to the amount of maple sugar made annually within the State. *

In this manufacture we feel a lively interest. Maine ought to, and could manufacture more of this article than any other State in New England. We presume however, that, owing to our exten-We presume however, that, owing to our extensive commerce with the West Indies and the Southern States, whereby cane sugar and molasses is so readily obtained, that we shall have to yield the maple sugar banner to little Vermont. We have no documents by us by which we can tell how much of this sweet article the Green Mountain Boys have made, but on examination of a statement published in the Boston Cultivator, by C. T. Alvord, of Wilmington, in that State, is an indication that they, at present, beat New England, if not all the States individually, in the proland, if not all the States individually, in the production of this most excellent and most healthy sweet. He says that in 1857, it was ascertained that the amount manufactured in the State was 1820 to 1820 8300 tons, (eighty-three hundred.) In 1861 he thinks that 200,000 pounds (100 tons) was made in the town of Wilmington alone. This is pretty smart doings. According to the census of that town it will amount to 140 pounds to each inhabitant. Setting the price at 9 cents per pound, and it will amount to \$2.800 for that it will amount to \$2.800 for the will will amount to \$2.800 for the will amount to \$2.800 it will amount to \$1800 for that single town, and from the ends, thus: nearly \$14 to each inhabitant. That's being pretty well sweetened, and that too from the wild forest, which, if not meddled with, would be productive of little profit-indeed of no profit over

and above what was used for fire-wood. There are many advantages in these sugar plantations of the north, over those of the south. They are planted and reared by the hand of Na- the wear of the bar is avoided, the draft is not so ture herself. They will grow on rocky, and what would otherwise be waste lands, as well as on good lands. They are a permanent crop, requirand sling under the pole and axle.

heavy, and the movement of the stone is more direct and steady. When about to be carried to a distant place, roll it on to a log or cobble stone and sling under the pole and axle.

J. M. ing no dressing or manuring, no cultivation, and indeed no other care than keeping the fire and the American Short Horns in Great Britain. axe from them, and they continue in full vigor It takes the English dons to get up great prices

is a very leisurely one—a season when the farm stock, and we are glad to find that some of it is work is not pressing and little else can be done.

Verily the sugar maple is a great blessing to us that same stock. Several short horns, bred by if rightly appreciated and rightly used.

Scraping the Bark to Save the Fruit. don, of New York, were sent out to Great Britain this last spring by Thomas Richardson, Esq. We sometimes see apple trees that will set an These were sold at prices which would make a abundance of fruit, but before the summer is Yankee farmer stare. One bull, called the past will drop them all off, and have none in the "Duke of Geneva," bred by Mr. Sheldon, sold fall for the harvest. The question then very nat- for \$3,000. Another one, half brother to the urally arises, what shall be done to cause the above, and only five months old, brought \$1,250. Fruit to hang on until mature? A writer in the New England Farmer, under the signature of "Saggahew," recommends scraping the bark of the class of three-year-old short horns was taken the branch, and of the trunk too, if you please, by one that was bred by Mr. Thorne, and sent rather severely just after the fruit has set, and as- out last year, known there as the "Hero of serts that the tree will cease to drop its fruit. Thorndale," or "American Cousin." So it seems

the operation of ringing the branch or taking out a slip of the bark. The experiment is easily tried, and we suggest to those who may have such apple trees, to give it a faithful trial, and if it succeeds to make the fact known to the public.

A New Road Mender.

As it is about time for our "highway survey-Canada, and the western States, that old orchards for their edification a new method for filling ruts, operations for repairing the roads, we give them

FRIEND BROWN :- While engaged in the trial chief by girdling the trunk of the tree (Saperda Bivittata.) This one most generally commences just at the edge of the ground, where it will be out of sight, and works upward and around the trunk, and is oftentimes never suspected. It is some time doing its mischief, and where it does not completely encircle the tree with its channel, or groove, it (the tree) will live a sort of lingering, feeble life several years, and finally die.

We once set out some trees from a nursery, that had been perforated near the ground by the borers. We examined them carefully, and were sure that they had been all got out. The trees grew

the water and continued moisture getting in caused a gradual but final decay.

We said that there were several species of these borers. Some think that the one mentioned with an inverted A-shaped scraper, shod with mill saw plate, and drawn by four to six yoke of these cover meddles. With the branches of trees, and tread and the property of the cover with representation partial.

after, we are not able to say.

There are other branch borers that plunge into the wood and burrow about with a gimlet in their heads, that seems to enable them to go anywhere

and describe it.

In the month of April, being desirous of putting the road in order, I applied to a stone-cutter, who split out a rough ashler, 4 ft. 6 in. long, by 18 in. wide and 9 in. deep—cost \$2, weight 900 lbs.



hooked into the bolts on the stone, the right arm see. The ridges are broken down-the ruts filled





for stock. They have received lots of money from The time of year too for harvesting the sugar this country in payment for some of their choice Mr. Thorne, Mr. F. Rotch and Mr. Jas. O. Shel-

He attributes the operation or rationale of this remedy to the retarding or checking the too free and ready downward flow of the sap similar to those of Old England herself.

Communications.

"The Old Red Stock of New Eng-

opened at Pemaquid, "which was attended by a considerable number of people, according to their

extending across the river at Salmon and at Great manner. In warm weather let the doors all be

"At this time, (1634,) there were probably some three hundred cattle upon Mason's patents, and they were mostly Denmarks." Athough floor: I prefer the other materials for bedding. the statement of facts in the deposition of Francis Small, Sept. 8, 1685, which follows the above extract, may not be questioned, yet I yield little credence to his supposition, "that from the cattle sent thither by Capt. Mason, most of the cattle in the provinces of New Hampshire and Maine, have been raised, for (he continues) this deponent doth not remember or heard that any one person else did bring over any." I am faithless because the reason he thus assigns for his belief, though sufficing to form his opinion, only betrays, to men who can read and "remember," the very limited extent of Mr. Small's observation and knowledge, as well as hearing.

The statement of facts in the deposition of Francis Small, Sept. 8, 1685, which follows the above extract, may not be questioned, yet I yield little credence to his supposition, "that from the cattle morning and by night it will be properly dry. As a general thing the cows will keep clean, but, if they do get dirty, have them cleansed, it takes but little time, and it is not time mis-spent. "Being an invalid and depending entirely on where, I don't think it would pay to use all my manure in the spring." He has proved by his own statements that it has not paid to use any of it, but if well managed, and his soil is not too poor it ought to pay to use all of it. From his remarks I should judge he put his manure in the hill, which I do not approve of, and have never I have

limited extent of Mr. Small's observation and knowledge, as well as hearing.

In the same report, (p. 80,) the Secretary, (Dr. E. Holmes,) hits the nail on the head, (as you commonly do Doctor, when you strike,) thus "Now these Denmarks of Capt. Mason, thus distributed through Maine, New Hampshire, and tributed through Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, soon became mixed" (and almost superintend his work, and keeps six men and two

In a very able report upon Stock, by Christopher A. Church, of the Bristol Agricultural So-ciety of Massachusetts, I find the following.

owners. They suffered from the effects of a severe climate, most unlike that of southern England. They had short commons and poor shelter. Add to these circumstances the probable inattention on the part of the masters to careful breeding, and there is no room for surprise that the cattle, as a race, degenerated, and lost all title to the dignity of being styled a breed.

In spite, however, of their degeneracy, our native cattle are not without great merit; and we may well congratulate ourselves on the posses.

are mostly descended, and it is to it that most sult is satisfactory—restoring the wonted vigor New England farmers will look for materials to and endurance for hard and continued efforts.

Mr. Editor:—In your paper No. 21, I noticed communication from M. E. R., dated Stetson, meal, at the expense of their health. Health is April 22, 1862, desiring information concerning a cure of the wolf on the jaw of an animal. I had a calf two months old, with a bunch fast on the jaw of the size of a small egg. I confined the creature, and with a suitable knife I cut the skin in true award lives show that long hay and dry unitary true award lives show that long hay and dry unitary show the left of a lightly acquainted with the practice of feeding, in training for the tremendous exertion of trotting and running, knows that long hay and dry unitary true award cate and available should be a lightly acquainted with the practice of feeding, in training for the tremendous exertion of trotting and running, knows that long hay and dry unitary true and available should be a lightly acquainted with the practice of feeding, in training for the tremendous exertion is expected. Any one ever so creature, and with a suitable knife I cut the skin in two curved lines about half of an inch in the middle, across the top of the bunch and took that part of the skin off. Then with a pair of tweezers I took hold of either side of the skin and cut round the bunch until I took it out from the bone and scraped the bone clean. Then I filled the wound full of fine rock salt, and sewed it up perfectly tight. On the third day I opened the lower corner to let it discharge. For some four lower corner to let it discharge. For some four or five days I bathed it with alcohol and salt. In a few weeks it was perfectly well. I would also state that a friend of mine, had a similar case

and I cured that in the same way.

I would further state upon reliable authority, that if very strong brine be applied to a wolf on the jaw, in its early stages, that it has never failed to cure. I am not a veterinary surgeon,

The Treatment of Manure. MR. EDITOR :- However smart your correspond.

opened, with a free current of air through the

floor; I prefer the other materials for bedding,

hold an umbrella over his head to make him com-

not carry on a farm profitably, and hire so much

help unless they can give their personal atten-tion to the management of it. If all farmers can

buy their produce cheaper than they can raise,

he has money enough to afford to spend every year for the pleasure of farming. I believe it is the experience of all farmers, that they can-

I think it is time to give up the trade.

For the Maine Farmer.

ent may be in making manure, he certainly does not show himself smart in the management of his farm. I have the authority of most of the land"---No. 3. The tenacity with which our ancestors held to chemists who writes on the subject, that the longhome-born associations is exemplified in their constant application of Devon names to towns, comes. To be sure it does not waste as much in fact that in May 1674 a court being the cellar as it does out of it, yet it would be far better to have it in the land than in the cellar. considerable number of people, according to their express desire, the court first erected this section of the Massachusetts jurisdiction, from Sagadahoe to Georges' river inclusive; into a county by the name of 'Devonshire,' in remembrance of one in England, having that name, of which Plymouth was the thief town." This is suggestive also of the great proportion of the inhabitants who must have been bred in Devonshire.

In the appendix to Willis' History of Portland, for 298 and 9 \(\) is exhibited (a true inventors of a life to land, and it will not be exposed to the air as in the pit. Putting manure in heaps on

the great proportion of the inabitants who must have been bred in Devonshire.

In the appendix to Willis' History of Portland, (p. 228 and 9.) is exhibited "a true inventory of all the goods and chattels that now are on the plantation at Richmond's Island and Spurwink in joint ownership between Mr. Robert Trelawney merchant (of Devonshire) deceased, and Mr. John Winter (from Devonshire) deceased, and Mr. John Winter (from Devonshire) deceased, and Mr. John Winter (from Devonshire) deceased, the by commission this 10th Oct., 1648," in which may be found no less than fifty-eight head of cattle in one herd, including seventeen cows and abull.

As early as 1640 "it was judged that they had 12,000 neat cattle and 3,000 sheep" in New England. (Barber p. 36.) Of these, I think it is beyond a doubt, at least 11,000 were Devons, and the balance Danish cattle, imported by Capt. John Mason, with possibly a cow or two from the "Hollanders on the Island of Manhattan," and from the French. In the report of our State Agricultural Society, for 1855, (p. 77.) C. E. Potter, of N. H., is quoted as follows, "The Danish cattle were imported by Capt. Mason on account of their capacity for labor and enduring the rigors of our climate. They were large, of powerful make, and yellow color. These cattle were mostly kept upon Mason's plantation at Newichewanock, which was at Berwick, and so extending across the river at Salmon and at Great Falls."

the statement of facts in the deposition of Francis

Massachusetts, soon became mixed" (and almost lost in, J. F. A.,) "the cattle that had been imported into the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies—and which may be mainly called Devons—and wheat cost him so much. If he is able, and and formed that cross or breed denominated Na-chair and sit in the field, and have one man to

Mass. Agric. vol. of 1854 p. 260, 261. "First let us pass in review our native cattle. These can hardly be called a breed, presenting as they do so few marks of breeding, so great a diversity in appearance and quality, and possessing so little of that power of begetting their own like-ness which is inseparable from animals really well bred. Our native cattle are not indigenous to the soil, but are descended from animals brought to America by the early settlers. As a large proportion of the earlier immigrants were from Devonshire and the south of England, where the Devon cattle were even then popular, and where that breed had been long established, it was doubtless from that breed that the earlier was doubtless from that breed that the earlier cattle brought to America were principally selected. Even in the absence of documentary and historical evidence of this fact, the color and general appearance and characteristics of our cattle would warrant this belief. Other breeds, however, were not unrepresented in our early settlements. We have traces of several, including the Mr. Editors:—In an article concerning my stock establishment, published in your last issue, the writer in speaking of my connection with the Woolen Factories in this place, inadvertently represented me as the owner, while I am simply the managing agent of the works, which are owned by the North Vassalboro' Manufacturing Company. By making this correction you will much

Hereford and Galloway.

As among the immigrants many were men of very moderate circumstances, and others wholly unacquainted with agricultural pursuits, it is probable that many of the cattle were not animals of pure blood and high cost. Doubtless many were not selected with any reference to their breeding, but merely good cows picked at the point of embarkation.

On their arrival in Argerica, their arrivals had.

the point of embarkation.

On their arrival in America, their animals had doubtless to share the privations borne by their owners. They suffered from the effects of a seand mixed with ground oats and shorts. The

tive cattle are not without great merit; and we may well congratulate ourselves on the possession of hardy cows, perfectly acclimated and accustomed to our New England pastures, from which we can easily select breeders of value, and from which, by the aid of good bulls of one of the imported breeds, we can raise up a stock of valuable cattle suited to our wants, whether required for draught, the dairy, or the shambles.

During the greater part of the present century importations have, from time to time, been made in this way was eaten with avidity. Here was the trouble as I believe; the stock were more eager for the warm food, and many of them belted their allowance in a few moments. The result was that such ones in a few moments. The showed the effects of such hasty feeding. Loss of appetite and spirits plainly indicating dispepsia. The coat of these animals looked unusually sleck and fine all the time; but their power to endure a day's drive, or courage to perform ordinary exertion was much impaired. Quite a importations have, from time to time, been made of thorough-bred Devon cattle. Latterly these importations have been frequent; and this stock is now widely spread through the Northern States. The Devon is probably the oldest of the States. The Devon is probably the oldest of the would reduce their digestive organs to a like English breeds of cattle, and possesses such intrinsic excellence that it would doubtless become a favorite in New England, even if its color, size and style, did not appeal to a long-established prejudice. It is from this breed that our cattle as may be, I think I may safely say that the re-

Wolf on the Jaw.

I am truly yours, THOS. S. LANG. Potatoes in Haste. A very nice little dish of potatoes may be made

Hoping the above may prove beneficial,

If I had coarse fodder which it was desirable to

consume, I should prefer to keep the stock cold-er—more exposed in cold weather, creating an

appetite for such food rather than to make it

in five minutes, or less if the water is boiling.

Peel and cut some potatoes in slices, a quarter or half an inch thick; pour on them boiling water enough to cover them, and let them boil till tender; skin them, then add butter with flour but when I have cases of my own I experiment.

If M. E. R. should try this practice he would oblige an enquiring public, if he would publish the result. Yours &c.,

JOEL WILSON.

Kittery, May 14, 1862.

water enough to cover them, and let them boil till tender; skin them, then add butter with flour worked in proportion to the quantity of potatoes; let it boil up once, add a little chopped parsley, and serve, with the addition of pepper to taste.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Flowers for Dry Ground.

I have taken notes the past season that may be useful to others who live on high ground exposed to the burning sun, and wish to cultivate a few flowers. The plot of ground where these flowers grew is in front of the house, a space of ten feet wide, on the brink of the third terrace, some brink of the third terrace, the third terrace the trace that the third terrace the trace that the trace the trace that the tr fifteen feet above the street; the ground is copiously supplied with cobble stones of all sizes; they have been taken out about one foot deep, and loam mixed with the surface soil.

There had been box edging set, by a former owner, on both sides of the walk, from the steps of the terrace to doors in the rear of the house; it was all killed out but about thirty feet protected from the west wind by the house. I made an edging of pinks, a dwarf-growing double pink, name not known, which does well, (only growing too fast,) and blossoming profusely.

Small Balsam firs, set out in the spring of 1856, are now eight feet high; Purple fringe, small, well-rooted layers, set out at the same time, are seven feet; Purple Persian lilac, five feet.

Herbaceous perennials that do well, are the following: Iris, both white and blue, Fennel-leared Persya Denke Helbaceke White Velence of the same time.

leaved Paony, Double Hollyhocks, White Valerian, Mullen Pink, Sweet Williams, Bee Larkspurs, Salvia Tenorii, Veronica austriaca, and Spergula pilifera, (the far-fetched lawn grass,) s far as the hot sun and dry ground is concerned a small seedling plant turned out of a pot in July, 1861, grew to be a mass ten inches in diameter by fall; it looked green when the snow went off in the spring, but by the time the warm as possible, in all fabrics for use or wear. rains and sunshine came, it looked as yellow as a piece of scalded moss, but the sun revived what life it had left; a new growth of green was seen making its way through the yellow mass, and making its way through the yellow mass, and soon covered the old coat with a green mantle; it has spread much larger the past summer, but no doubt will have to undergo another scalding in the spring; as it looked then, I should as soon think of seeding a lawn with chickweed; it breaks easily, and does not seem constituted to bear the trampling that a lawn would get; I often find prices rulled out, as if done by the birds or larger than the striped such as if done by the birds or larger than the striped such as if done by the birds or larger than the striped such as if done by the birds or larger than the striped such as if done by the birds or larger than the striped such as if done by the birds or larger than the weeks since, I noticed an extract from a London paper, recommending a solution of alocs as an antidote against bugs on squashes, &c. Last spring I procured ten seeds of the celebrated Hubbard squash, for which I paid twenty-five cents. They were just nicely up when the June frost came, but by blanketing them I kept four of them the striped squash.

Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, Viscaria oculata, Centaurea americana, Centaurea eyanus, Nigella, osmea, Larkspurs, Nemesia, Candytuft, Lavatera, Petunia, Argemone, Datura, Zinnia, Ageratum, Phacelia, Polygonum, Gilia capitata, Cambrida et al. I immediately prepared some and applied it, and, to my great gratification, I had no more trouble am, Phacelia, Polygonum, Gilin capitata, Cam-panula Loreii, Crepis bartata, Centranthus, Atha-pasia, Bartonga purca, Annoda Upright Mignon-cabbage and tomato plants, which were attacked asia, Bartonea aurea, Annoda, Upright Mignon-

ette, Clary, red top, Scabiosa.

The foregoing kinds of flowers receive no artifore planting, which was done early in May, and hoed occasionally when required.—Mrs. Isaac the slugs vamosed forthwith. It is equally ef-CLEMENT in Magazine of Horticulture.

Wool Growing.

ciety, Daniel Needham, in his annual report, has the following remarks upon the important sub-

"The price of wool for the next few years reasoning from analogy, must be high. The cotton crop will not be planted extensively at the South as it has been in years past; and if the blockade under discussion, when Mr. Burgess, an "old is not raised by the first of April, in many States it will not be planted at all. Should the rebellion not be suppressed within another, as very likely it may not be, very little of the cotton crop of 1861 will find its way to market for the next eighteen months; and when we consider that the people must be clothed; that the use of woolen fabries during the present high price of fortable, and the rest of the help will do enough more work to make up for that man's time, and do it to more profit. If he is not well enough for that, I advise him to give up farming, unless woolen fabries during the present high price of cotton goods is much more economical; that the million of men in the field wear and destroy, in subject, and he was glad to hear it. He believed million of men in the field wear and destroy, in subject, and he was glad to hear it. He believed weight, a third more clothing than in the peaceful avocations of life; that at the South all the carpets have been cut up into blankets and that very little of the worn out stock will be supplied until peace is restored—from the fact that the South has not even the raw material to replenish with—the whole seconding States not producing in order to any states not producing in order to appear to the insects, enterpillars, etc. with—the whole seceding States not producing as much wool as the State of Ohio alone: it can be seen that not only during the war, but at its close, when the million of men return to their former employments, discard their military cloth—former employments, discard their military cloth— Mr. Lang's Method of Feeding Stock. ing, and as they were wont in broadcloth and doeskins, the price of wool must continue above the average price for the last five years. In time of war, the quality of wool is a matter of no consequence. Vermont has limited herself to the production of the finest wools. But the wool most in demand now, and bringing the highest prices, is a coarser grade. The query may well be made, whether it will not be equally profitable for us to turn our attention to the production of a somewhat coarser staple and at the same time.

Box-Edging.

When properly planted and managed, there is no border edging so chaste or permanent as Box. It is hardy, grows readily, and if carefully and rightly pruned will last six or eight years without resetting. It can be propagated about as well from the tops as the entire plant, and makes a prettier growth. The fault of those not understanding its nature, is shallow, uneven planting. It is usually stuck in a few inches deep, and left struggling on top of the ground, with three or fow it is a state of the ground, with three or fow it is a state of the struggling on top of the ground, with three or fow it is a state of the struggling on top of the ground, with three or fow it is a state of the struggling on top of the ground, with three or fow it is a state of the struggling on top of the ground, with three or fow it is a state of the struggling on top of the ground, with three or fow it is a state of the struggling on top of the ground, with three or for its struggling on top of the ground, with three or for its struggling on the struggling or the stru struggling on top of the ground, with three or four times as much top and three or four times less bottom than it ought to have. The following simple directions will be found to be all that is ing only from one and a half to two inches of the top out of the ground. There will be no danger of it not growing, or of producing full foliage at the ground.

naturally very wet, or where there is standing water. Set this depth, the frost never heaves it

April—at least we prefer to have it done in this month by that date. It should be cut with a shears, equally on both sides to a point, and not below the previous year's growth. By this method the adding a point of the sides to a point, and the previous year's growth. By this method the edging remains green in early sum-mer, instead of brown in the centre, sometimes resulting in death, by the usual way of cutting it off horizontally. If this mode is once tried, the other will be forever abandoned.

Why Trout are Disappearing.

nk it is more owing to the destruction of forfrom the first gushing spring to their mouths, at some large river, are now exposed to the full force of nonday sun, until the water is heated to a decree of spring to the banks, many streams man and beast, and the old sow too.

Cucumber, Melon and Squash Vines.

A writer in the St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger. igning himself E. R. T., of East Franklin, strongly recommends farmers to give more attention to raising long-wooled or mutton sheep. With them, he says, much less labor is required to realize the same amount of money, than with either cows, horses or young cattle. The long-wooled or muthardy and easily kept. They are not liable to disease, or at least, have not been so in this vicinity, so there is little risk to be feared in this respect. They are evidently the kind for the times, when both mutton and the coarser variety of wool are in active demand. There is less trouble in raising the lambs, for they are as hardy as calves, and it is nothing uncommon to see them outnum-ber the flock—indeed, one man in this place, the last season, raised eighteen from nine ewes. Lambs five or six months old are fit for market, which is not the case with any other kind of stock, which is not the case with any other kind of stock, hence the expense of wintering is avoided. The past few years, when beef has been dull and hard to be disposed of, mutton has been in good demand at profitable prices. Owing to the war, this demand is steadily increasing, and in consequence, there is a large call for store sheep at a high figure, in anticipation of future requirements. Mutton will undoubtedly continue in fair demand, as there seems to be a growing inclination for this meet in preference to heaf or clination for this meat, in preference to beef or pork-while so long as cotton goods maintain their present high prices, with still an upward tendency, there will be a favorable inducement,

A few weeks since, I noticed an extract from a pieces pulled out, as if done by the birds or bug attacked them. I tried all the old remedies, leces pulled out, as if done by the birds or logs.

Sold attacket them. I the data the birds or sold attacket them. I the data the birds or logs.

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Sold attacket them. I the data the birds or logs.

Sold attacket them. I the data the birds or logs.

Sold attacket them. I the data the birds or logs.

Sold attacket them.

Sol aloes in a gallon of warm water) as a preventive. by the small black bug, or cabbage flea, as I have The foregoing kinds of flowers receive no artical watering; the ground was well worked beficacious against that detestable bed-fellow, the bed-bug. Scald your bed-cords and wash your bedsteads in the solution. I intend this season The Secretary of the Vermont Agricultural So-

Usefulness of Toads in Gardens.

While so much is said and written in reference a somewhat coarser staple and at the same time furnish richer and higher priced mutton for the market."

a somewhat coarser staple and at the same time consult our real interest, as well as the finer feelings of our nature, it would be by defending the innocent robin from the attacks of both boys and

A Groton, (N. H.) correspondent of the New England Farmer writes on this subject as follows: In the spring of 1859, I raised thirteen calves, simple directions will be found to be all that is necessary: Set the line taut where the edging is desired. Dig spade deep on the border side, and a little shallower on the alley way—pulverise the soil well—put the box to the bottom, not minding if it double up somewhat, then pack in tightly with soil, press down with the foot, leaving the property of the little few eards a half to true inches? I put the meal into a kettle of water and boil it very thin, for one hour or more, until it comes to a kind of jelly, and boil a sufficient quantity of each to last two or three days. turn the milk on them, and stir them well toget ground.

Box should not be planted where the ground is
aturally very wet, or where there is standing them, so that at each draft they can draw what Box should be pruned not beyond the 20th of a tub of clean water and a box of salt where the

Remedy for Lice in Farm Stock.

John Eversole, in the Canadian Agriculturist says that he has used the following remedy and found it to be a certain cure, and one which he Where box-setting is not understood, and our directions not likely to be carried out, it is much better to employ a gardener to perform the work properly.—Germantown Telegraph. ter upon it and stir it well, then pour off all the Why Trout are Disappearing.

By some it is charged to the saw dust, but we process until it becomes like cream, or wax, and then add the other ingredients and mix them ests, and change of temperature of the water.

Owing to the clearing of the banks, many streams

cure the itch and kill lice of all descriptions on

of noonday sun, until the water is heated to a degree as fatal to brook trout as ice would be to a tropical plant. The streams that still retain trout, are those which are so largely supplied with cold spring water that the temperature is kept at a healthy point, notwithstanding the denuded state in the land. Saw dust has no more effect upon the fish than rotting leaves and wood in the forest streams.

The washing of cultivated fields, by which the water is made impure, has more effect upon fish of all sorts than saw dust, or, in our opinion, lime, in such quantities as result from any manufacturing establishment. This fact must be kept always in view in establishing artificial ponds for fish-breeding. Make them where the water will not be riled by every shower.

Cucumber, Melon and Squash Vines.

Make a frame of common boards, six inches high and eighteen inches square or thereabouts, according to the size of your hills or the advantageous cutting of your cloth. Cover the top with coarse mustin, such as you can get at the stores for twelve cents per yard, double width. Nail it on neatly, and cover your vines as soon as they appear above ground. They can be removed during some parts of the day, but will admit sufficient light, heat and air to give the plants a vigorous growth. When the plants have grown beyond danger carefully pack away your frames in a safe, dry place, and they will last many years. We have long practised this method, and know it to be effectual.—N. H. Jour. of Ag.

Farmers Should Raise Mutton Sheep. Zints for the Lousehold.

Approved Domestic Receipts -- No. 2.

Cakes. Cream Cakes. I pint of cold water, 1½ pound butter, three-fourths pound of fiour, 10 eggs, boil the water and butter together, stir, the flour in while boiling, put it to cool, when cold add the eggs and I teaspoonful saleratus; drop it in spoonfuls and bake in a quick oven. When cold make an incision and fill with the following cream: I pint of new milk, I cup of flour, 2 cups white sugar, 4 eggs; beat the eggs, sugar and flour together, and stir them into the boiling milk; flavor with lomon. Fruit Cake. 2 teacups molasses, 2 of brown sugar, 2 of butter, 1 of milk, 5 of flour, 5 eggs, 1 teaspoontul saleratus; cut up the butter in the milk, warm the molasses, stir it into the milk and butter, then stir in the sugar and let it cool, then add the egg well beaten, 1 pound of raisins, 1 of currants, half pound citron; bake

in a slow oven. Delicate or Silver Cake. 2 tencupfuls of white sugar three-fourths cup of butter, I cup sweet milk, 4 cups of flour, whites of 4 eggs beaten to a stiff froth. I teasponful soda, 2 of cream tartar, flavor with vanilla, nutuneg or lemon. First rub the butter and sugar to a cream, and then add the other ingredients; bake in a quick

Gold Cake. Yolks of 8 eggs beaten to a froth, mix with them I cup sugar, three-fourths cup of butter, previously stirred to a cream, add 2 cups flour, one-half teappoonful soda, dissolved in one-half cup of milk. When well mixed stir in 1 teaspoonful cream tartar.

Pint Cake. 1 pint of sugar, 1 pint of flour, 1 cup of butter, 8 eggs, the juice, and rind grated of 1 lemon; beat the butter and sugar to a froth—the eggs thoroughly and add next; then add the grated rind and lemon juice, then the flour; sometimes before adding the flour put in one-third teaspoonful of soda.

put in one-third teaspoonful of soda.

Sugar Cakes. Half pound dried flour, one-fourth lb.
fresh butter, one-fourth lb: sifted loaf sugar; mix the
flour and sugar together, then rub in the butter and yolk
of an egg beaten with a tablespoon to a cream, make into
a paste, roll and out into small round cakes; bake upon
floured tin. Berwick Sponge Cake. 3 eggs, beat 2 minutes, add 1½ cup sugar, beat 5 minutes, add 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoonfui cream tarter, and beat 2 minutes, add half cup cold water, half teaspoonful soda, beat 1 minute; add cup of flour, a little salt, rose or lemon.

Fruir Cake. 5 cups of flour, 2 of sugar, 2 of butter, 1 of liquid, about equal quantities of brandy, milk and molasses, 4 eggs, 2 pounds raisins, citron, currants if you choose, I teaspoonful saleratus, spice to taste, cloves, Sponge Cake. 1 pint sugar, 1 of flour, 12 eggs, jui-

and rind of I lemon, beat the eggs separately—the yolks and sugar together, then put in the whites, then the flour; beat it as little as possible; put the lemon in before the whites. Lemon Cake. 1 cup butter, 3 cups sugar, yolks of 3 eggs, dissolve a teaspoonful saleratus in a teacup of milk, add the grated peel of 1 lemon, add the whites of 3 eggs, and sift in, as light as possible, 4 teacups of

Vermont Currant Cake. 1 cup of butter, 1 of sweet milk, 1 of currants, 3 of sugar, 4 of flour, 4 eggs, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, half teaspoonful soda, nutmeg, lemon or vanilla. (Made sometimes with less sugar.) Water Cakes. 2 eggs beaten very lightly, 1 pint of

cold water, I teaspoonful sait, flour to make it as thick as fritters, bake half an hour in a hot oven; eat with butter, bake in little tins filled full. Composition Cake. 6 eggs, 3 cups sugar, 2 cups but-ter, 1 of milk, 1 glass of brandy or wine, 1 nutmeg, 1 pound raisins, 6 even cups flour, 1 even teaspoonful soda; ceat whites separately. Cake. 1 cup butter, 4 of flour, 4 eggs, 3 cups sugar,

1 of sweet milk, I of currants, I teaspoonful cream tar-tar, half teaspoonful soda, nutmeg, lemon or vanilla. This makes 2 loaves; 2 cups of sugar will do. Spange Cake. 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup flour, 3 eggs beat fifteen minutes, then add essence of lemon, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, half teaspoonful soda, dissolved

Cheap Cake. 1 pint of flour, 1 egg, 1 cup sugar, but-ter as large as the bowl of a spoon, milk to make stiff as pound cake, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, half teaspoonful

Delicate Cake. 14 cups sugar, half cup butter, whites of 4 eggs, 2 cups flour, 1 tablespoonful almond, half cup of milk, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, half teaspoonful of Breakfast Cake. 2 eggs, 1 cup milk, 3 cups flour, teaspoonfuls cream tartar, 1 teaspoonful soda, and a

2 teaspoonfuls cream tartar, 1 teasp little melted butter. Bake in paus. Coconut Cake. Two-thirds cup butter, 2 cups sugar, eggs, half cup milk, half teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, 3½ cups flour, 1 coconnut grated fine. Plain Cake. 2 cups sugar, 1 cup butter, 2 teaspoor fuls cream tartar, boat well with sugar and butter, 4 eggs, 1 cup milk, 4 cups flour, 1 teaspoonful soda. eggs, 1 cup milk, 4 cups nour, 1 teaspoontul soda.

Plain Raisin Cake. 3 cups flour, 1 of milk, 1½ of
sugar, half cup molasser, half cup butter, half pound
of chopped raisins, 1 to 3 eggs, 1 teaspoonful saleratus,
spice of all kinds.

Cake. 6 cups flour, 4 of molasses, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups butter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk, 2 cups currants, 4 eggs, 2 nutmegs, 1 large spoonful saleratus, and a little cinnamon. Cake. 1 pound of flour, 1 of sugar, half cup butter, eggs, 1 cup sweet cream, 2 teaspoonfuls cream tartar, teaspoonful soda, spice to taste.

Jenny Lind Cake. 2 cups of flour, 1½ cup milk, 1 tablespoonful of sugar, half teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, 1 egg, salt. Jenny Lind Cake No. 2. Half cup of sugar, 3 cups of flour, 2 of milk, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, 1 of soda, a little salt, bake 20 minutes.

Marble Cake. 1 cup butter, 1 of milk, 2 of sugar, whites of 8 eggs, 5 cups flour, half teaspoonful saleratus,

spice.

1 cup butter, 2 cups brown sugar, 1 cup sour milk,
yolks of 8 eggs, 1 egg, 1 cup molasses, spice, 4 cups
flour, 1 teaspoonful saleratus, put in pans together. Sponge Cake. 4 eggs, 2 cups sugar, 3 cups flour, but-ter size of an egg, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, half tea-spoonful of soda, 1 cup milk. Love Cake. 3 eggs, 5 owness sugar, 6 owness flour, salt, mace or resewater; to be dropped and sugar sprinkled on before baking.

Cup Cake. 3 eggs, 1 cup of butter, 1½ cups sugar, half cup molasses, 1 cup milk, 4 cups flour, 1 teaspoonful saleratus, spice to taste. French Cake. 2 cups flour, 1 cup milk, 1½ cup but-ter, 1½ of sugar, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, half

tes, poonful soda, nutuneg.

Tea Cake. 2 eggs, 1 cup of sugar, 2 of flour, half cup milk, small piece butter, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, half teaspoonful soda. Cake. 1 cup milk, 14 of butter, 2 of sugar, 3 of flour, teaspoonful cream tartar, half teaspoonful soda, 4 I teaspoonful cream tart eggs, flavor with peach.

Dayton Cake. 2 cups of sugar, 1 of butter, 5 eggs, half cup milk, 3½ cups flour, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, half teaspoonful soda. Cake. One half cup of butter, 1½ of sugar, 3 eggs, 5 cups of flour, 1 cup of milk, 1 teaspoonful of soda, half a pound of raisins.

Tea Cake. 1 cup sugar, piece of butter about half as large as an egg, one-third of a cup of milk, 1 teaspoon-Charity Cake. 1 cup sugar, 1 of water, 2 of flour, 1 cgg, 1 teaspoonful saleratus, and butter size of a hen's ogg, spice to taste.

Soda Cake. 2 teacups of cream, 4 eggs, 1 teaspoon-

s batter cakes.

Fruit Cake. 5 cups flour, 2 of sugar, 1 of molasses, 1 f butter, 1 of milk, 1 pound raisins, 5 eggs, 1 teaspoon-

Poor Man's Cake. 4 cups flour, 2 of sugar, 1 of milk, l tablespoonful butter, l egg, l teaspoonful cream tai tar, l of soda. Cake. Half cup of butter, 2 cups sugar, 1 of milk, 3

Cake No. 2. 2 eggs, half cup of butter, l cup sugar, 1 of milk, 2½ cups flour, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, half teaspoonful sods. teaspoontul soda.

Imperial Cake. 1 pound butter, 1 of sugar, 1 of flour, 1 of raisins, half pound almonds, 8 eggs, citron, mace, sine; bake 1 hour.

Plain Cake. 2 cups of sugar, 2 eggs, 3 cups flour, 1 f milk, 1 teaspoonful soda, 2 teaspoonfuls cream tartar, pice to taste.

Soda Cake. 3 eggs, 1 cup of milk, 2 cups sugar, 21 of flour, 1 teaspoonful soda, 2 of cream tartar, essence of

White Mountain Cake. 3 cups sugar, 2 of butter, 6 of our, half cup milk, 7 eggs, little saleratus, spice as you

please.

Beruck Sponge Cake. 1 pound sugar, 3 pounds flour, 10 eggs, 2 teaspoonfuls cream tartar, 1 of soda.

Bickford Cake. 2 caps sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 of milk, 4 eggs, 4 cups flour, half teaspoonful soda.

Coffee Cake. 1 cup strong coffee, 1 of butter, 1 of molasses, 1 of sugar, 1 teaspoonful soda, spice.

Egg Cakes. 2 eggs, 3 cups sour milk, 41 cups flour, 1 teaspoonful of soda. Love Cahes. S oggs, 1 cop of segar, 2 cups of ficur.

y may be made to LLIAMS, Sec'y. . Maine. with the House.

Augusta, Thursday, May, 29 1862.

A VALUABLE IMPROVMENT. We have purchased of the inventor, Rev. Robert Dick of Buffalo, N. Y., the right to use his patent Writing Machine and system of Keeping Newspaper Accounts. By means of this admirable invention the labor of addressing and mailing our edition of between nine and ten thousand papers weekly, is expedited with fourfold rapidity, and the use of manuscript mail books and ledger subscription accounts perseded by the type. The process may be described as follows : The names of our subscribers and the exact condition of their accounts are rected every week, by printing all remittances, the advance was made from Yorktown, has thus. Terms \$5 per annum. noting changes of address, accessions, discontinuby the casualties of the battle-field, and the misances. &c. An impression from these pages is then taken, the columns cut apart and pasted together, and the entire list of names reeled into the mailing machine, ready for use. As fast as the papers are furnished him, the operator feeds out over a rubber, upon which it is pasted, and the name of each subscriber is then cut off and fastened to his paper. The subscriber thus receives his paper plainly directed, together with the state of his account from week to week, obviating the necessity of written receipts, and rendering misunderstandings and mistakes impossible.

America; there were straggling settlers in Amer-

ica before-some material as of a body was there,

driven out of their own country, not able well to

live in Holland, settling in the New World, ha!

These men I think had a work! The weak thing,

weaker than a child, becomes strong in one day,

if this be a true thing. Puritanism was only des-

picable, laughable then, but nobody can manage

to laugh at it now. Puritanism has got weapons

and sinews: it has firearms and war navies; it

has cunning in its ten fingers, strength in its

right arm; it can steer ships, fell forests, remove

mountains; it is one of the strongest things under

Satisfied of the great practical utility of this invention, we venture upon the great labor and expense of making a complete change in our method of mailing and book-keeping, which its adoption involves, in the confident expectation of fits more than commensurate with its cost. This has been the acknowledged experience of other newspaper publishers, more than four hundred of whom in this country and the Provinces are now successfully using this machine. We shall probably somplete our arrangements for the complete adoption of the system by the first of July

THE CONFISCATION BILL PASSED. The Confisca tion Bill of Mr. Elliot of Massachusetts, has passThe Opening of the International Exhi-

verse to our arms in Virginia. The unexpected This interesting event, the accounts of which and mortifying intelligence was received on Mon- have been received by recent arrivals from Engday that Gen. Banks, his army having been land, seems hardly to have attracted attention in weakened by the withdrawal of a large portion this country. While the people of the old World of his troops for other service, had been obliged are in the full enjoyment of the scenes and events to retreat down the valley of the Shenandoah in of this grand international carnival of the indus the face of a superior rebel force. On Sunday trial and peaceful arts, our land is bristling with last with only four thousand men he attempted bayonets, and inflamed with a desperate fratrito make a stand at Winchester, against four times cidal strife. America probably occupies an inthe number of the enemy, and after a gallant fight ferior position in this exhibition of the world's every day producing, lead us all to reflection on of six hours, succeeded in effecting his retreat industry. The brilliant achievements of her the character of the causes which have brought to Martinsburg, a distance of 22 miles. On the genius and skill, the varied productions of her this singular state of things upon us, and to trace, same night he continued his retreat to the Poto- soil, her factories and workshops, which on a mac, crossing the river at Williamsport with former occasion gave her so proud a name among

the two great leading agencies which are now in men and supply trains and artillery in good order. the nations, will have no place-or a limited one In his despatch, dated Sunday evening, he says it is the purpose of the enemy to enter Maryland regret that so grand an opportunity to illustrate the one hand, and freedom and its perpetual and by way of Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. the comparative advancement of our people in the universal dominion on the other. By recurring Prompt measures have been taken by the Gov- arts of peaceful civilization has been lost to us to history, you will find that, as far as this coun- ernment to meet the emergency. Reinforcements and to the world, but we can still congratulate try is concerned, these two institutions, so dia- are being rapidly concentrated upon the points ourselves that Europe will not be able to forget metrically opposite to each other, were introduced threatened, and there is no reason to doubt that our existence, or ignore our national greatness in the same year. The Colony of Virginia com- the audacious movement of the rebels will be ef- Every steamer that crosses the Atlantic carried menced in 1606, at Jamestown, by a band of ad- fectually checkmated, and they in their turn be with it tidings that will tend to convince the old venturers from England, who started with due speedily driven back to their former positions. | nations of the giant energies and resources of this It is very evident that we have been out-gen- young republic. European ideas of American eraled by the rebel commanders. Taking advan- power and greatness need to be amended, and other precious metals, where they could live in tage of the concentration of the main body of the perhaps our cannon and mortars, and gunboats Potomac under Gen. McClellan at Yorktown, and and soldiers, will give them the just idea at this there fourteen years, flourishing with varied for- the consequent weakening of our lines upon the time more effectually than even our steam plows tune, when, in 1620, their cupidity and love of Rappahannock and the Shenandoah under Me- and reapers, and all the other Yankee contriv ease, as well as that of power, induced them to Dowell and Banks, they have been able, with a ances in art and science, which we could have introduce slavery with all its concomitants, and comparatively small force to keep McClellan in sent across the ocean, had we the leisure and display at Richmond, while the bulk of their army, position to do it. When we have restored the numbering not less probably, than 150,000 men, Union to its pristine integrity, and recovered a most inhospitable season of it, there came from has marched northward, driving back Gen. Banks, little from the labor of destroying an infumous

> CHANDLER'S HORSE HOE. We recently wi This implement was illustrated and describe

THE HOMESTEAD BILL. This beneficent mea The news from Gen. McClellan's army before triumphant occupation of Richmond during the or naval service of the country during this rebellion, can make the entry on the payment of ten Gen. Halleck seems to be drawing his lines dollars and the fees of the register and receive closer and closer around Beauregard at Corinth. of the land office. That is all the settler has to January next, and requires a residence and cul-

flower, and put into tangible and practical form daily looking for stiring news from Corinth. Com. Farragut's fleet of gunboats and trans- ing narrative of Parson Brownlow's personal exthe presumption is, that the place has been sur-rough but earnest eloquence, he portrayed the rebels, no demonstrations against it by our fleet the government for the suppression of the rebelhaving been reported for some days past. The lion, even to the confiscation of their property, will necessitate its abandonment without further slavery. These sentiments were applauded by fighting, and the entire Mississippi will be once the audience to the very echo, showing that they were ready for such a consummation.

Mr. Brownlow is announced to visit Portland counts from the Peninsula represent a great and address the people of that city. Shall not an amount of sickness and destitution among the invitation from Augusta be extended to him liketroops of Gen. McClellan's army. Statements wise?

are made that nearly one half of the entire force

under his command, are incapacitated, by reason

to yield their ground and retreat in disorder.

lishment, No. 471 Broadway New York.

erals of the Union Army, 50 cents.

chorus. By S. C. Foster. 25 cents.

"Where have my loved ones gone?"

Our Generals' Quick Step. By C. S. Grafulla,

Music and words by Stephen C. Foster. 25 cents.

I will be true to thee. Song. By S. C. Foster.

Shall we know each other there? Song or duet

with chorus. Arranged for the Piano Forte by

Better Days are Coming. Patriotic song and

THE PORTLAND DAILY PRESS. A prospectu either of wounds or sickness, from duty; and has been issued for the publication early in June urgent appeals are made for contributions of hospital stores, &c., for their relief. Letters have been received in this city from officers and others, In its political department it will "support the the Peninsula from this cause, in most gloomy colors. An officer of Company B, 3d Mains regiment writes that on the evacuation of York- N. A. Foster & Co., are announced as the pubtown his company numbered sixty-nine effective lishers. The names of the editors are a sufficient members, and now only thirty men are able to guarantee that it will be an able and spirited of two thousand dollars was abstracted from the answer to the roll call. The army were hurried paper.

up so rapidly in pursuit of the retreating rebels THE SAILORS IN THE NAVY. The Chicago Trithat no adequate supplies of subsistence, hospital bune says that Massachusetts and Maine must stores or ammunition even, could accompany have the honor of furnishing our navy with the them. In the accounts of the battle, we are told sailors whose gallant conduct has reflected so that a portion of Heintzleman's division at an much luster upon the service—and has furnished early period of the Willamsburg fight had entire- them too, in addition to the full quotas of land ly exhausted their stock of ammunition, and after troops. No official reports have been received bravely withstanding volley after volley of the from Cape Cod, or from along the coast of Maine, enemy's musketry and grapeshot and resisting but an inside estimate would be 12,000 for the with their empty gun barrels, they were obliged vice in those two States.

When the unequal fight was over (40,000 against THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for June contains 13,000, and no reinforcements within their reach.) fine portrait of His late Royal Highness Prince the enemy in flight and their entrenchments in Albert of England, with a brief biographical our possession-our victorious but exhausted sol- sketch. Among the principal articles for the diers, without tents or food were obliged at night month, constituting the cream of the English to bivouac upon the battle field, sleeping in the Reviews are: Contemplation of the Heavens is entirely disposed with. The pen is thus su- mud and rain, and in the morning hungry and Edward Forbes the Naturalist; The City of the weary to resume the pursuit or assist in the re- Sun; The Ghost-Dead Bell; Recent Revolution in lief and removal of wounded and dying comrades the Papal States; The Phosphorescace of the Sea; and enemies. It is estimated that Gen. McClel- The Sun and Solar Phenomena. W. H. Bidwell lan's splendid army of 125,000 men with which Editor and Proprietor, 5 Beekman street, N. Y.

management of those in command, been reduced THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for April has been received. The contents : are The Mythology of Polynesia; Endowed Schools; German Life dur-New Music. We are indebted to our old ing the last Two Centuries; Mrs. Delany friend and former townsman, Horace Waters, Cæsar's Campaigns in Gaul; The life of J. M. the printed names from the reel, the web passing for the following pieces of new music from his W. Turner; The Fathers of Greek Philosophy; extensive music publishing and piano forte estab- Portraits of my Acquaintance; France and Na poleon III.; Lord Stanley; Contemporary Liter-President Lincoln's Grand March. Dedicated ature. Leonard Scott & Co., American publishto the Union Army, by F. M. Helmsmuller. 50 ers, 54 Gold street New York. Terms \$3 per

> Mr. Larrabee, the popular landlord of the Bangor House, has been obliged, on account of ill health, to retire from the business. Mr. A. M. Shaw, formerly of Winthrop, and recently of the firm of Shaw & McLaughlin, of the Franklin House, in that city, succeeds him in the manageage of the establishment. He is well qualified to sustain the high reputation which the Bangor House has enjoyed under its former proprietors.

Dr. Holmes has entered the field of opera tions connected with the Scientific Survey of the Contents: Dorset; Hymnology; State and Pros- in the vicinity of the Seboois, in Aroestook counpects of Turkey; Training of the Clergy; Life ty, exploring the localities in that and other secof Turner ; The Eastern Archipelago ; Stanhope's tions of the county for ascertaining the existence Life of Pitts; The Merrimae and the Monitor of marble; and afterwards to explore the islands Republished by Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold along the coast. His progress will be made

AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION.

Heintzleman's Corps, Camp Berry, Barhamsville, Va., May 10th.

no look to them for noble deeds, to illustrate

Gen. Berry charged with the left wing of our

New York) forming the rear of the column on the

march from Camp, on the 5th inst., used vigor

Brigadier General Commanding 3d Divisio

BRILLIANT ACTION OF THE VARUNA. The New

York Post prints a private letter from Captain

Boggs, addressed to his family in New Jersey,

in which a graphic description is given of the

gallant part which the gunboat Varuna bore in

"Yesterday our great battle was fought. The

I can only give you a hasty narrative of what occurred on board the Varuna, as in that you

Finding myself in a sinking condition I ran my

No time to save anything ; the officers and cr

This has been a gallant fight; no less than 170

THE FRENCH MINISTER'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

expressed regret that he could not see Richmond and judge for himself about the views and ex-

was no objection on the part of our Government to his doing so, and wished that every Foreign

ernment nor anything from them. He held no official communication with any one, nor did he

permit himself to receive official attention. His

relation to the report that several cases of vellow

that disease in May, and, indeed, not until the

latter part of July or August. They say, also,

that experience has shown that immigrants from

that as far as New Orleans is concerned, the peo-

guns playing on us.

The Cattle Disease at Bluehill.

Mr. Goodale furnishes us with the following General Philip Kearney, whose division, totle, which has prevailed to some extent at Blue- brunt of the fighting in the battle of Williamshill. It will quiet the fears of our farmers to burg, writes the following highly complimentary learn that it is not the Pleuro-pneumonia or contagious lung murrain which proved so fatal in Mas- duct of the Maine troops in his command, and achusetts last season, as many have supposed. the important aid rendered by Generals Berry Mr. Goodale says the idea suggested to his mind, and Jameson, on that occasion: was of a disease analogous to diptheria or typhus (ship fever) on the "double quick."

DEAR FARMER:—Perhaps your readers may like o know that the reported cattle disease at Blue-To His Excellency Israel Washburn, Jr., Go to know that the reported cattle disease at Blue-hill bears no resemblance to the lung murrain, (contagious pleuro-pneumonia of Massachusetts,) except it be in its termination. Six in all have died in Bluehill, including one killed, and those on one farm. On the farm next adjoining it three died last year with similar symptoms. Three are reported to have died on a farm in Surry, much in the same year this spring. When I was nor of Maine:
Sir:—As the Commanding General of this
Division, of which two of the Generals commanding Brigades, (Gen. Jameson and Gen. Berry) as well as two regiments, the 3d Maine, Col. Staples, and the 4th, Col. Walker, form a part, I take this opportunity of calling to your notice their meritorious conduct in the late fight, and to dismuch in the same way this spring. When I was at Capt. Hinckley's farm, in Bluchill, on Friday play the fact that although these regiments were not sufferers in the late engagement at Williamsburg, having been detached by Gen. Heintzleman to guard the left flank, by their steady and 23d, the cattle were all reported well, and on examination I could detect nothing amiss unless it was rapid breathing and a quick pulse in a heifer, which might be only the result of exercise, as imposing attitude, they contributed to the success of those more immediately engaged. And I assure you, sir, that with such material, commanded by such sterling officers, nothing but they were driven together. The first symptom noticed in those which died, was a rattling in the throat, with a swelling around it. Staggering soon evinced great prostration of strength, then success can crown our efforts when the occasion bloody evacuations, and death soon ensued. One died when at work, supposed to be well when yoked—dropped dead in the furrow; one was first seen to be ill at night, and was found dead next morning; one lived thirty-six hours, another for-ty-eight, and two nearly four days. Post mortem examinations made by Dr. Fulton, showed very their annals; and I am proud to state that they have amply filled the full meed of anticipated dislittle evidence of any organic disease, the chief being some patches of inflamed surface in the stomach and intestines—the viscera generally line of battle, evinced a courage that might have been expected of him, (when as Colonel of the learned of no evidence of its being contagious.
Yours, &c.,
S. L. GOODALE. 4th Regiment of Maine Volunteers, he nearly saved the day at Bull Run,) and als a genius

for war, and a pertinacity in the fight that proved THE AUGUSTA FISHWAY. We are gratified to know that our Waterville friends are at length with the first on the left, and had most difficult know that our Waterville irienus are at length verely assailed on the left, and have satisfied with the Augusta fishway. The Mail rifle pits and abattis to face and carry. Gen. Jameson, who commands the first brig ade, (102d, 63d and 57th Penn. Vols., and 87th says that the "dam is now open for the passage of fish, and friend Crosby feels confident that it will prove efficient." If "friend Crosby" is satisfied, we do not know that anybody else will in bringing up his men, under every difficulty have any right to find fault, and the long vexed and was with me under severe fire when he as question may be regarded as settled. The Mail rived, and gave guaranty of a resolution that informs us that "Mr. Crosby will devote a good deal of time and labor this spring to the planting Magruder, and those works which the enemy of fish in the ponds and streams above, and we evacuated to us during the night-and which he hope he will receive the aid and co-operation of was the first to enter at daylight. every good citizen. That there will eventually be a return for all this labor of his, to the great benefit of this community, is just as certain as that harvest follows seed time in agricultural op-

THE SIXTEENTH MAINE REGIMENT. In response to the call upon Maine for more troops, Gov. Washburn has ordered the immediate raising of another regiment of infantry for the war. It will rendezvous in this city, and be quartered on the terrible contest on the Mississippi, which rethe Capital Grounds. The clothing, equipments, sulted in the capture of New Orleans. We quote: arms, &c., are to be furnished here, by Major Gardiner, U. S. Mustering officer. Gov. Wash-Gardiner, U. S. Mustering officer. Gov. Washburn has appointed Col. A. W. Wildes, of his any fleet probably ever endured. The ships personal staff to the Coloneley of the new regiment, and he has accepted the position. Col. and wounded. W. has had considerable experience in the volunteer organization of the State, is a civil engineer will take a special interest.

We started at 2 o'clock A. M., and received

GRAND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT. Our citisens are to be favored with a series of rare dra- forts I found myself the leading ship, and surmatic delineations at Meonian Hall, on Friday rounded by a squadron of rebel steamers, who evening next. Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Friday annoyed me much by their fire; so that I steered evening next. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fredericks, as close to them as possible, giving to each a whose admirable personations of character in the New York and other principal theatres, have won them an enviable reputation, are making a summer professional tour through this State. The entertainment announced for this city, will enather the summer professional tour through the state. The entertainment announced for this city, will enather the summer professional tour through the state of them as possible, giving to each a broadside in succession as I passed, driving one on shore, and leaving four others in flames.

During this time the firing of guns, whistling of shot and bursting of shells, was terrible; the smoke dense. As this cleared off, finding more steamers ahead, I stopped to look for the rest of ble these accomplished artists to exhibit a pleasant versatility of characterization, and we doubt not they will be liberally patronized and appressingly earns up the river when I is a steamer and a pressing the squadron. The ship was leaking badly; but thus far none were hurt. Astern I saw the Oneida engaged with a rebel steamer. The latter shortly earns up the river when I is a steamer on, mading more shall, Gideon Tucker, John Benson, J. A. Peters, John M. Noyes, E. G. Harlow, J. L. Smith, J. P. Hubbard, Peleg L. Pike, E. K. Smart, T. B. Seabury, H. C. Warren, C. F. Jordan.

We sat at the hospitable table of the and I to avoid him and reach his vulnerable Franklin House on Friday last with other mem- parts. During these movements he raked me bers of the craft, and partook of an excellent killing three and wounding seven, and attempted, rendered to our forces without resistance. This opens the way without obstruction to Memphis.

The rendered to our forces without resistance. This opens the way without obstruction to Memphis.

The rendered to our forces without resistance. This wrongs and outrages committed upon the Union dinner, served in a style to satisfy an epicure. The rendered to our forces without resistance. This wrongs and outrages committed upon the Union dinner, served in a style to satisfy an epicure. opens the way without obstruction to Memphis. wrongs and outrages committee upon the third men of that State during the reign of terror, and Mr. Henry Norcross of this city, has recently exposed his vulnerable side, and I succeeded in Fort Wright is still in the occupation of the invoked the use of every means in the hands of the ebels, no demonstrations against it by our fleet the government for the suppression of the rebelexpected capture of Memphis by Com. Farragut will necessitate its abandonment without further fighting, and the antire Missississis and a set of the confiscation of their property, and the antire Missississis and passed me, I gave him another and parting factory as that of his producers. We trust that the administration of our friend Norcross will be as successful and satisfactory as that of his producers. factory as that of his predecessor. We have no doubt that he will do his best to deserve the patronage of the public.

I now found my ship on fire from his shells, and it was with great difficulty that it was put out. Just then another iron-clad steamer bore

down and struck heavily on my port quarter, and backed off for a second blow. This second blow friends at Ship Island for a copy of the Newe gave him a full compliment of shot and shell that Letter extra dated May 6th, giving an account of drove him on shore and in flames. recent army movements in that vicinity.

Among other items of interest, we learn that acting Brigadier General Shepley in command at last hauled down his flag. My last gun was fired Ship Island had been ordered to New Orleans. as the deck went under the water. He took with him the Maine 12th, 8th Vermont and the 13th Connecticut regiments. Five regiments and two batteries remain at the Island, including the 13th, 14th and 15th Maine infantry, and the 1st Maine Battery, Col. F. S. Nickerson destroyed by the squadron. The old ram Manasas sunk by the Mississippi. of the Maine 14th in command of the post.

Loss and Recovery. We learn that the sum custody of the Cashier of one of the banks in this Washington despatch gives the following authencity on Saturday last, while he was on his way tie version of Count Mercier's recent visit to fell upon the guilty party in the transaction and and all the speculations of European intervention the money was restored. We understand that growing out of it, therefore fall to the ground: no legal proceedings will be taken in the matter, the individual implicated having heretofore occu-

the pressure of his accumulating reinforcements number of enlistments for this branch of the sernew regiment is to be raised in this State im- Richmond unofficially, with no expectation of mediately, the necessary recruiting papers having speaking for or acting for his Government and them issued for the purpose. It is not unlikely compromising his relations with our Government. been issued for the purpose. It is not unlikely that several more regiments will be speedily wanted from Maine. The complexion of the reimmediately on Mr. Seward, and afterward on ent news indicates a prolonged and desperate ontest in Virginia.

the President, communicating frankly the impressions he received. He allowed no one at Richmond to say anything to him that he should not be at liberty to say to Mr. Seward, and comcent news indicates a prolonged and desperate

the Aroostook Herald mentions seeing a finely municated nothing to the rebels from this Govdressed lady in this city with a beautifully turned ankle, dressed in dirty stockings. Our curious friend does not inform us how far his observations whole conduct in the transaction was discreet, extended in that direction. We hope, however, loyal and friendly." for the credit of the ladies of our city, that the instance mentioned by him is of rare occurrence.

We call the attention of the ladies of this fever had recently occurred in New Orleans, the delivered in this city on Monday and Tuesday Herald writes as follows: next, at Concert Hall. Mrs. Professor Allen, a "For the satisfaction of the thousands lady thoroughly educated in medical and physi- have loved ones in the Federal army in Louisiana ological science, will address those of her own and other Gulf States, it is well to state, that old sex who may chose to attend, upon subjects vital citizens of New Orleans, now here, assert positively that, notwithstanding the report that two to their health and happiness. We hope the ladies of Augusta will give their attention to the that city, there is no danger of the prevalence of

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE. The President has appointed Hon. Isaac Newton to be Commis- the North are not so liable to be attacked by the sioner of Agriculture under the new law creating an independent Bureau of Agriculture Mr. second year of their residence in the South, and an independent Bureau of Agriculture. Mr. Newton is a practical farmer, and has long been ple from the rural districts of Louisiana in charge of the Agricultural Branch of the Patent Mississippi are quite as liable as northern men to Office.

the diseases incident to the immediate locality of New Orleans. They believe that with judicious sanitary regulations the Union soldiers will be

discharged from the Government service, is now even more healthy than the rebel troops in that at Boston, being furnished with a new boiler and climate." otherwise repaired. She is expected to resume her regular trips between the Kennebec and Bos- ble time for getting in their seed, especially on

moist land, which on account of the absence of Gen. Caldwell, late of the 11th Maine, is rain, has been in a good condition for working. now on a brief visit to his family in Machias. On Last week was the great planting week, although his return to the seat of war, we understand that in many places corn has not been put in until a brigade is to be assigned him in connection with this week. Grass in most sections needs rain

TESTIMONIAL FROM A HIGH QUARTER. Major Royal corres pondent of the New York Commercommunication respecting the disease among catescape from Charleston of the rebel armed steamer Planter, with a negro crew and their families

> "The steamer Planter, which was run away from the rebels by her pilot, Robert Small, is a new tug boat employed about Charleston harbor, which was seized by the Confederate government and converted into a gunboat, mounting a rifled gun forward, and siege gun aft. She has been in the habit of running out, to see to reconsider

in the habit of running out to sea to reconnoitre and was therefore no unusual appearance near the forts guarding the entrance. Small, who was the helmsman, and pilot, conceived the idea of running away, and plotted with several friends, slaves like him, to take them off.

On the evening of May 11 her officers left the ship, then at the wharf in Charleston, and went to their homes. Small then took the firemen and to their homes. Small then took the firemen and

assistant engineers, all of whom were slaves in Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of Wa his confidence, had the fires banked up, and everyhing made ready to start by daylight. At a quarter to four on Saturday morning, the lines which fastened the vessel to the dock, were

where the families of the crew came on board.

When off Fort Sumter the sentry on the ramparts hailed the boat, and Small sounded the countersign with the whistle, three shrill sounds and one hissing sound. The vessel being known to the officers of the day, no objection was made. dered justice to the regiments and Colonels, to bring Generals Jameson and Berry to the esto the officers of the day, no objection was made, the sentry only singing out: 'Blow the d—d Yankees to hell, or bring one of them in.' 'Aye aye,' was the answer, and every possible effort

ras made to get below.

Hardly was the vessel out of range, when paratively little loss. Small ran up a white flag and went to the United States fleet, where he surrendered the vessel.

sing.

Small, with the crew and their families—sixteen persons—were sent to the flag ship at Port Royal, and an officer placed on board the Planter, who took her also to Commodore Dupont's vessel. Small is a middle aged negro and his feasel. Small is a middle aged negro and his feasel. tures betray nothing of the firmness of character as possible. My command encountered the enehe displayed. He is said to be one of the most my in a constant succession of attacks and in well skillful pilots of Charleston, and to have a thorough knowledge of all the ports and inlets on the Newton, and at a point also between these places,

favor. The list comprises the names of many men conversant with the labors as well as the instrumentalties of education of which school books are "first and foremost." We have made a little trial of these books in a "flock of juveniles," and find that they not only "take," as the Yankees say, with the young mind, but are admirational factors of viver reasons of river reasons. and find that they not only "take," as the mankees say, with the young mind, but are admirably adapted to lead the pupil along "upward and
onward," interesting him not only by their pleasant teachings, but leaving impressions that will
be valuable through life:

We have examined Wilson's Series of School
and Exprile Readers with much interest and genour troops are in good spirits, and occurry

and Family Readers with much interest and general satisfaction, and feel justified in saying that they are of a very high order of merit and worthy of the attention of all friends of education. The novel idea of seeking to combine a knowledge of Natural History and physical Science with the exercise of reading, is carried out in so attractive in the mind of the nunil and impart to him much practical information. Augusta, March 17, 1862.

Committee on Education-Sewall N. Goss, N. Woods, N. F. Blunt, Nelson Dingley, Jr., C. W. Lowell, James H. Thorn. Joseph B. Hall, Secretary of State.

Executive of Council—Washington Wilcox, G. Frost, R. S. Rich, John H. Gilman, Chas

Members of House-G. P. Sewall, A. D. Manson, Wm. P. Frye, E. W. Dunbar, Joel Colby Gilman, James Phinney, John P. Perley, G. E vi Trundy, E. H. B. Woodbury, Benj. Furbish, George B. Barrows, J. C. Marble, B. Cousins, J. W. Sawyer, D. Randall, David Torrey, J. Carney, H. C. Wentworth, H. B. Stoyell, S.

Cary.

I have examined and compared this certificate last week.

There po and list of names with the original, and hereby

DR. LIGHTHILL. The professional skill of Dr. Lighthill while in this city, has been unquestionably established, by many living witnesses tionably established, by many living witnesses among us; so that a general regret is felt that headquarters on Saturday disclosed the fact that the Doctor finds it necessary by the pressure of his engagements, to leave Augusta on the 15th of June. He has recently performed, several highly successful operations for the cure of stra- quired. bismus or cross eyes. Those so afflicted, can convince themselves, that the Doctor is as familiar with the use of instruments pertaining to ophthalmic as of those of aural surgery, or the that is troops have cut the Virginia Central railroad at three points between Hanover Court House and the Chickahominy. Nothing else of interest has transpired manipulation of catarrh and diseases of the throat. interest has transpired.

LOUISVILLE, 26. Telegraphic comments of the comm Those interested can be referred to individuals in this city and vicinity, upon whom Dr. Lighthill has been interrupted since 5 o'clock last evening.

DR. LIGHTHILL-Sir: For nearly eight years. my son has been so afflicted with deafness caused by whooping cough, as to be unable to hear common which will be true to its name and fame. The whooping cough, as to be unable to hear common conversation, and at times it was with great difficulty that he could hear at all. During the noon. The greatest enthusiasm prevails, and short time he has been under your treatment, his crowds are rushing to enlist. fully recommend to your care all persons similar- proclamation ordering the entire [volunteer, we

ally recommend to you.

ly afflicted. Respectfully.

Mrs. O. C. Whitehouse. Augusta, May 23, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill.- Dear Sir: I have used your lyn 14th, has been exchanged for Col. Patten of prescription and instrument for catarrh and fol-lowed your direction to the letter, and am in relowed your direction to the letter, and am in return rewarded by being able to report myself entirely cured of it. Having got rid of the disagreeable symptons, and the many ills attending bad cases of catarrh generally, I feel altogether like a new man, and thankfully will keep you in remembrance. You may publish this letter if you see fit. Very truly yours,

M. F. Jackson.

Levister May 13th 1862

THE GALLANT MAINE SEVENTH. A correspon- erners mean what they say in their loud talking dent of the Bath Times says that Col. Mason's which the Times rather questions, they can never skillful handling of his regiment at the battle of the Daily News says there is no good reason.

The Daily News says there is no good reason. Williamsburg, and the steadiness of the men have for doubting the capture of New Orleans, and rebeen highly praised. Two nights afterwards at dress parade, Gen. McClellan rode up and made logises the consummate skill displayed by the the following speech to the regiment:

Concord, Mass., a well known author; and a \$500 to \$800—no insurance stated. gentleman of singular literary attainments, died

hours were among the calmest of his life. Thus has passed away one of the most original thinkman ever lived closer to Nature, and reported her secrets more eloquently. His Walden and Week back of the ear causing instant death. boys were about 10 years of age. secrets more eloquently. His Walden and Week on the Concord River are striking marks of his genius. A writer in the A il Atlantic Monthly, in an article called "The Forrester," gives a fine estimate of the rich qualities of his mind, and now that the "white-winged reaper" has come to bear him hence, that paper will be studied with a new interest. Henry Thoreau's place in American literature is among the hest."

ARMY SICKNESS ABOUT WASHINGTON. There ton last week for Ship Island, with 75 men, unare now 3,323 sick soldiers in the Hospitals about der Captain Morris, for the 13th, 14th and 15th Maine regiments.

Latest Telegraphic Mews.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Banks. HIS SUPPLY TRAIN SAVED. UNION OF THE REBEL FORCES IN VIR-

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. BANKS. REBELS RETREATING FROM THE PO-

Gen. McClellan reaches the Virginia Central Railroad

We believe that our whole force, trains and all, will cross in safety. The men are in fine lines which fastened the vessel to the dock, were cast off, and the ship quietly glided into the stream. Here the harbor guard hailed the vessel, but Small promptly gave the countersign and was allowed to pass.

The labor of last night was learned. In emery followed us last night on our march, but has not made his appearance this morning. The news of your movements south has unquestionably caused them to look out for their safety. Your despatch was read to the troops this morning and the same of the same The labor of last night was fearful. The eneing amid the heartiest cheers.

To the President

WILLIAMSPORT, 26, 4 P. M. I have the honor 'Aye to report the safe arrival of my command at this effort place last evening at 10 o'clock, and the passage

The loss in killed, wounded and missing in the States fleet, where he surrendered the vessel. She had on board seven heavy guns for Fort Rip-ticipated since the march from Strasburg on the ley, a fort now building in Charleston harbor, 24th instant, I am unable now to report; but I which were to be taken thither the next morn-have great satisfaction in being able to represent have great satisfaction in being able

and at Winchester. The force of the enemy was estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men with

Wilson's School Books. The friends of this new series of school books, will be pleased to see the following legislative recommendation in their than 4,000 all told, fifteen hundred cavalry, ten Parrott guns and six smooth bores.

(Signed) Major General Commanding.

New York, 26. The Herald's correspon shows that previous to May 4th, 7000 men had been added to the rebel force in the Shenandoah a manner that it must awaken a deep interest valley, and that the whole force was supposed to number 18,000 or 20,000 men, with 34 pieces of artillery. On the 9th of May there was a large rebel force in the mountains in their vicinity, but Gen. Banks had men enough to keep them in check. Gen. Shields and Gen. Geary were being withdrawn from Gen. Banks, and transferred to Gen. McDowell. On the 17th inst. these forces had left to join McDowell. Two days previous a Union had been effected between the r als Johnston, Ewell and Jackson, and they were marching upon the divided and reduced for

The Herald's Washington despatch says that prompt efforts have been made to succor General Banks, and it is supposed that by to-day General Miles will have reinforced Banks with a considerable force.

It is reported that Col. Kenley and his Lieutenant-Colonel, of the 1st Maryland, and all the regiment except 40, were killed in the attack of

Jackson upon their position.

The Tribune's despatch from Fredericksburg says that no rebel pickets have been seen to-day. Contrabands state that all the rebels have fallen back towards Richmond. There are only two companies of cavalry at Spottsylvania Court House, and no infantry seen in that vicinity since

There need be no fear for the safety of Washington, or that the rebels will gain any permanent advantage in their now desperate

NEW YORK, 26th. Special despatches from Washington state that it is rumored that Jackson

has operated. The following additional testi-monials of his skill are presented: LOWELL, Mass., 26th. The call of the Gover-

> regiment expects to leave for Boston this after-Boston, 26th. Governor Andrew has issued a suppose] militia force of the State to rendezvous on Boston Common to-day, or at the earliest

New York, 26th. Col. Wood of the Brook-

In another article the Times says it is vain to deny the importance of events, but if the South-

We call the attention of the ladies of this city on Monday and Tuesday

The call the attention of the ladies of this city on Monday and Tuesday

The call the attention of the ladies of this correspondent of the New York delivered in this city on Monday and Tuesday

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The call the attention of the ladies of this course of lectures announced to be delivered in this city on Monday and Tuesday

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The call the attention of the ladies of this course of lectures announced to be delivered in this city on Monday and Tuesday

The call the attention of the ladies of this course that several cases of yellow good conduct and gallantry. On that plain you and your commades saved the army from a disputation of the ladies of this course the course of lectures announced to be delivered in this city on Monday and Tuesday

The call the attention of the ladies of this course that several cases of yellow good conduct and gallantry. On that plain you and your commades saved the army from a disputation of the ladies of this course the course that plain type good conduct and gallantry. On that plain you and your commades saved the army from a disputation of the ladies of this course the ladies of this course the course of the course that plain you and your commades saved the army from a disputation of the ladies of this course the ladies of the ANOTHER FIRE IN EAST CORINTH. On Sunday justly be proud of you. You would have deserved just as much praise had you been overwhelmed with the stable and sheds attached, and nearly by the masses that were hurled upon you. Bear ever afterward upon your banners the name of the furniture and clothing of the families, ever afterward upon your banners the name of two cows, and other stock, and several carriages. The fire is supposed to be the work of an ince DEATH OF AN AUTHOR. Henry D. Thoreau, of sured for \$800. Mrs. Crommett's loss is from

> SAD AFFAIR IN GORHAM. Two boys, on the 6th inst. His age was 44. The Boston the son of Daniel C. Libby, the other the son of Transcript in a notice of his life and writings Mark Mosher, while playing ball yesterday near the school house got into a dispute about stopping

> Young Libby forbid Mosher to stop the ball. making threats that he would whip him if he did ers our country has produced. His works will always be read with profound attention, as no man ever lived closer to Nature and the man ever lived closer to Nature and latter struck at Mosher with a stick, hitting him

Barque Thomas Howes, sailed from Bos-

The R From the WHITE HOUS menced movin the direction o

road bridge ove It is a long tress have been bur short time. dent, under deserters say low their exam camp of despera nor take quarter too, and with re trooper swear s

> been shot throughis capture, I co Tunstal's Sta the road runnin bridge, yesterda be in force. He miles of their

Everything in defend Richm are able to brin; The Richmon the Virginia Leg tion to the recen Davis states tha thought of with of events the ca no reason for w nia. The war v

The engagement seven miles below boats and the en mond. They The Gunboni

WASHINGTON, an officer of one recent engagement bly managed an She passed five get, and silenced and repassed a s ing they were u they expected to river, Rogers or up, while he, in tery, and discon misplaced, the aground. None

> Official B Off City Point . Sir: I have the sels, the Aroost

getting aground tificial impedim Bluff, about eig we encountered Jamestown and The banks of the de pits, from movel of obstru land force. The Galena r

of the battery, as proper to go, let as wide as the s M., opened fire below. The M found her gun low us and made the action. W The rifled 100

half of the part board. She is, conspicuous for Mr. Washburn, bly. These are The Arouston

> took the stations could not have any, cannot pos

patch steamer Ri The news fro interest. Gen. lst of May, esta Mint, &c., and which was close of himself and s between Gen. discussed and me

The boats and supplies to the c scrip is forbidde in circulation as miles up the riv was very little feeling, in conse erence to the fu was prevailing, Butler business gradually become are perfectly sat

> Progress of th my's pickets wer yesterday by or rection. The reby use of their s ies opened and st the bridge. T reached New Br miles from Ric at this point dw cultivation, wit

ordinary botton lengthy march. The encampme under Gen. Stor eight and a half and a half from pickets occupy Union on the

> Arrival of the CAIRO, May 2 announces the a burg. They had Fort Adams is 1 Heavy Skirmis New York, M. Tribune from Fra force of infan the Central Rail ing a large rebe the railroad bri

capturing a no without resists the telegraph of tary movement ties had failed, prevailed. Gen. Cox te

when he took warm, and cont We lost about t

of a shell.

Affairs at Norfolk.

Loreign News.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Scotia from Liverpool 10th inst, and Queenstown 11th, arrived at New York, May

gunboat Tuscarora were at Algesiras on the 4th

Mr. Layard stated in the House of Commons in response to an enquiry, that, so far as the government knew, Count Mercier's visit to Richmond

was without instructions from France, and was attended with no political result whatever.

The Paris correspondent of the new Confederate organ, the Index, published in London, asserts that Mercier was certainly under instruction to

ascertain certain points, and will report in person to the Emperor.

The Independent Belge asserts that the object of Lavallette's recent visit to London was to in-

duce England to consent to a common intervention in America, and England agreed, on condition that the Roman question was first settled. The

French Government gave ear to this, and it has

proposed in the New York Courier and Enquirer, which shows the strong delusion as to the nation-

al resources under which the South plunged into

they have the advantages of us, but we will soon

The water was shut off as quickly as possible and the men taken out. Mr. S. Murphy was found to

be shockingly mangled, and dead; Mr. Dinsmore was also shockingly mangled, one arm and one leg being broken in several places, but still alive, sur-viving but a short time. The other man, E. Saw-

yer, was carried round in the wheel several times.

and imbibed considerable water, and received some bruises, but was not seriously injured.

led to a conference relative to intervention.

nst. The Ino was at Cadiz on the 28 ult.

The Sumter remained at Gibraltar.

the wreck of the Merrimac.

News.

n. Banks.

ES IN VIR-

N. BANKS.

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Captain S. R , and Captain

, and occupy P. BANKS.

correspondent Shenandoah

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communication and Nashville k last evening.

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volunteer, we to rendezvous

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ngton to-night he 8th, 11th, 25th and 28th

Guards. The

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On Sunday

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Hersev residat Milltown,

led from Bos-75 men, un-14th and 15th

the train

unquestionatheir safety. ps this morn P. BANKS, mmanding.

AVED.

of Richmond the country is one large disorganized camp of desperate men, savagely determined to fight to the last, and they propose neither to give nor take quarter. Our men are growing savage too, and with reason. Only yesterday I heard a trooper swear solemnly by his Creator, that he register heaves are take a living prisoner.

are able to bring forward.

The Richmond papers of the 16th have been received. They contain a correspondence between the Virginia Legislature and Jeff. Davis in relation to the recent movements of the rebel army. Davis states that he has never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia and abandoning the State; that if in the course of events the capital should fall, the necessity of which he did not see or anticipate, that would be no reason for withdrawing the army from Virginia. The war would still be successfully carried on and maintained on Virginia soil for twenty years.

The engagement on Thursday at Drury's Bluff seven miles below Richmond, between our gunboats and the enemy's batteries on James river produced a great panic among the people of Richmond. They acknowledge a loss of 6 killed and 7 wounded.

The Gunbont Expedition up James River.

tery, and disconcerted the rebel gunners. The Galena then followed, but the buoys having been misplaced, the Galena ran ashore, and is still aground. None of our vessels were seriously injured.

Large numbers of women and children from Richmond had arrived at Petersburg, who represent the distress there as beyond description. Threats were made by the Gulf State soldiers that the will call heave Richmond in every sold on the district of the fact.

Official Report of the Expedition.

Official Report of the Expedition.

U. S. STRAINER GALENA,
Off City Point James River, May 16, 1862 {
Sir: I have the honor to report that this vessels, the Aroostook, the Monitor and the Port Yoyal, with the Naugatock, moved up the river, getting aground several times, but meeting no artificial impediments until we arrived at Ward's Bluff, about eight miles from Richmond, where we encountered a heavy battery and two separate barriers formed of piles and steamboats and sail vessels. The pilots both say that they saw the Jamestown and Yorktown among the number. The banks of the river were found lined with rife pits, from which sharpshooters annoyed the men at the guns. These would hinder the removal of obstructions, unless driven away by aland force.

The Galena ran within about six hundred yards of the battery, as near the piles as it was deemed proper to go, let go her anchor, and with a spring sprung across the stream—not more than twice as wide as the ship is long, and then, at 7.45 A. M., opened fire upon the battery. The wooden vessels, as directed, anchored about 1300 yards below. The Monitor anchored near, and at nime o'clock she passed just above the Galena, but the sattery of the citizen to prevent such a casterpine. It is worden to the part of the citizens to prevent such a care cherical that the threat will be carried in the directine to the part of the citizens to prevent such a care cherical to the what the threat will be carried into an effect. It would require the greatest efforts on the part of the citizens to prevent such a crefict. It would require the greatest efforts and remained that the thera will be carried into the repart of the citizens to prevent such a crefict. It would require the greatest efforts and the transport on the there are 200,000 men.

It is generally believed that there are 200,000 men.

Startling News—Fight of Gen. Banks with the Rabel Forces at Winchester. Gen. Banks fought-rate in the direction of Marchand there are being spidly reinforced.

Straspura, Yath. Loc. Kenley

scrip is forbidden, but other species of currency in circulation are allowed. regiment of cavalry. (Signed,)

Gen. Phelps had advanced to Carrolton, five miles up the river, and occupied the place. There was very little public demonstration of Union was very little public demonstration of Union feeling, in consequence of the uncertainty in reference to the future. A great want of confidence was prevailing, but under the firm course of Gen. Butler business is slowly reviving. The city is gradually becoming quiet, and affairs generally are perfectly satisfactory.

A prisoner captured this afternoon says the rebel force in our rear is to be strengthened; that their purpose is to enter Maryland at two points, Harper's Ferry and Williumsport. He confirms all we have heard in regard to the rebel force here. We have all passed the Potomac safely, men, train and all. I think of making a march of 35 miles. (Signed.) N. P. Banks,

Progress of the Advance upon Richmond.
TURNSTALL'S STATION, Va., May 21. The enemy's pickets were driven across Bottom Bridge yesterday by our troops advancing in that direction. The rebels attempted to regain the post by use of their artillery, but failed. Our batteries opened and shelled the roads on each side of the bridge under Stoneman.

The advance under Stoneman. reached New Bridge yesterday, which is eight miles from Richmond. They found no enemy in force this side of the Chickahominy river, which at this point dwindles down to a small creek.

The country in that locality is in good state of a proper state of the country in the count

vanced in front and opened a deadly fire. The result was 31 of the enemy were taken prisoners, 15 wounded and between 60 and 70 left dead on the Central Railroad at Jackson river depot, driving a large rebel force before him, and burning the railroad bridge ten miles from the depot, capturing a noted guerrilla, Capt. Shriffs, and several men. He passed through Covington without resistance, finding rebel dispatches in the telegraph office to the effect that a rebel military movement in Greenbriar and Mercer counties had failed, and that the Union sentiment prevailed.

Gen. Cox telegraphs that the engagement, when he took Princeton, Mercer county, was warm, and continued at intervals during the day. We lost about thirty killed and seventy wounded. The prisoners report the enemy's loss double or troble that number. Our officers and men behaved admirably.

vanced in front and opened a deadly fire. The result was 31 of the enemy were taken prisoners, 15 wounded and between 60 and 70 left dead on the field. Among the prisoners was a Lieut.

The casualties on our side were one killed, one mortally wounded, and six slightly wounded.

The light brigade under Gen. Stoneman, and the brigade under Gen. Davidson's Mills on Bell's Creek. Here they encountered four regiments of the enemy's infantry, with nine pieces of artillery and a command of cavalry.

Fitlar's and Robertson's batteries, of the 2d artillery, were quickly brought into action, and after firing some 150 rounds, the rebels withdrew with their guns—not, however, until one of them had been dismounted—to the village, covered by their infantry and cavalry. Four regiments of Gen. Davidson's brigade, with Wheeler's battery.

was then sent around; but, night coming on, they went into camp within six hundred yards of the enemy.

Condition of the Rebel Army at Corinth. Chicago, May 22. Deserters from the rebel camp at Corinth a week ago have arrived, and re-From the Army before Richmond.

White House, Va., May 19. The army commenced moving at an early hour files morning in the direction of Richmond, and will encamp some miles in advance of this place.

The advance under Stoneman reached the railroad bridge over the Chickshominy yesterday. It is a long tressle bridge, two spans only of which have been burned, and they will be rebuilt in a short time.

New York, May 20. The Tribune's correspondent, under date of City Point, Va., states that deserters say thousands of their comrades are starving in the woods, they being afraid to follow their example; that for seven miles this side of Richmond the country is one large disorganized

trooper swear solemnly by his Creator, that he would neither become nor take a living prisoner, and when I heard that the man's comrade had been shot through the head in cold bloed after his capture, I could hardly wonder at it.

Tunstal's Station, Va., May 20. The advance under Gen. Stoneman reached Coal Harbor, on the road running to Richmond by way of the new bridge, yesterday, where he found the enemy to be in force. He drove their pickets in within two miles of their main body and encamped for the night.

Everything indicates that the rebels intend to defend Richmond with all the available force they are able to bring forward.

In every case the enemy was driven back. Our loss is about 40 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is about 40 killed and wounded.

re able to bring forward.

The Richmond papers of the 16th have been retity on the north side.

The Gunbont Expedition up James River.

Washington, May 20. A private letter from an officer of one of the vessels, in speaking of the recent engagement, says the Galena was admirably managed and beautifully saucy.

She passed five or six times as close as she could get, and silenced one of the batteries, then passed and repassed a second battery six times, but finding they were using so much ammunition which they expected to use for a better purpose up the river, Rogers ordered the wooden vessels to run up, while he, in the Galena, lay abreast of the battery, and disconcerted the rebel gunners. The

they will only leave Richmond in ashes, and fears

half of the part shaft the trunious, going overhoard. How is, therefore, disabled.

Lieutenant Newman, the executive officer, was completious for his galiant and effective services.

Lieutenant Newman, the executive officer, was completious for his galiant and effective services.

All washburn, Active and on the west side of the river, and completion for his galiant and and effective services.

All washburn, Active and effective services are excelled from a mascella during his completion in the state and our seasons. And the services of the state and our seasons are excelled from a mabulance perfectly exhausted. The work of the state Your obedient servant,
John Roders, Com. U.S. Navy.

Affairs at New Orleans.

Fortress Monroe, May 29. The U.S. dispatch steamer Rhode Island, Capt. Trenchard, arrived here this morning with the mails and dates from New Orleans to the 8th.

The news from New Orleans is not of special interest. Gen. Butler commenced landing on the 1st of May, established his headquarters at the Custom House, took possession of the City Hall, Mint, &c., and compelled the St. Charles Hotel, which was closed, to open for the accommodation of himself and staff. A conference had been held between Gen. Butler and the authorities of the city with Pierre Soule. The proclamation was discussed and modified in some particulars, as an act of humanity to the suffering inhabitants. The boats and railroads were allowed to bring supplies to the city. Negotiation for Confederate scrip is forbidden, but other species of currency in displacing and a staff.

Affairs at New Orleans.

Affairs at New Orleans.

Affairs at New Orleans.

The U.S. dispatch stand from the U.S. dispatch stand from the mails and dates were fully under fire on both sides, The left wing stood firing, holding its ground well, and the right did the same for a time, when two regiments broke their lines under the fire of the pickets began with the light and was followed by the artillery until the lines were fully under fire on both sides, The left wing stood firing, holding its ground well, and the right did the same for a time, when two regiments on the right did the same for a time, when two regiments on the right did the same for a time, when two regiments broke their lines were fully under fire on both sides, The left wing stood firing, holding its ground well, and the right did the same for a time, when two regiments broke their lines were fully under fire on both sides, The left wing stood firing, holding its ground well, and the right did the same for a time, when two regiments broke their lines were fully under fire on both sides, The left wing stood firing, holding its gr

(Signed,)

Major General Commanding.

Mathematics Martinsburg, Headquarters, Beyond Martineburg, May 25th-5.45 P. M.

The country in that locality is in good state of cultivation, with no more swamp than found in ordinary hottom land. The whole army moved this morning early with a view of making a lengthy march.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Wednesday afternoon.

The encampment of the advance of the army, under Gen. Stoneman, is still at Gaines' mills, eight and a half from Chickahominy creek. The rebel pickets occupy the bank on one side and the Union on the other.

Tive companies of the 4th Michigan regiment under Bowen of the Topographical Engineers went in advance, when Lieute Casher of the 2d that three hours were consumed in landing the men from the Merrimac, after it was determined to destroy her. While the process of landing was going on, every preparation was being made to insure the utter and entire destruction of the were out on picket duty at the bridge, and a bright and a half from Chickahominy creek. The rebel pickets occupy the bank on one side and the Union on the other.

Arrival of the Federal Florage View of making a under Bowen of the Topographical Engineers went in advance, when Lieute Casher of the 2d that three hours were consumed in landing the men from the Merrimac, who have arrived at Philadelphia, state that three hours were consumed in landing the men from the Merrimac, who have arrived at Philadelphia, state that three hours were consumed in landing the men from the Merrimac, who have arrived at Philadelphia, state that three hours were consumed in landing the men from the Merrimac, who have arrived at Philadelphia, state that three hours were consumed in landing the men from the Merrimac, who have arrived at Philadelphia, state that three hours were consumed in landing the the that three hours were promached to destroy her. While the process of landing was going on, every preparation was going on, every p and a half from Chickahominy creek. The rebel pickets occupy the bank on one side and the Union on the other.

Arrival of the Federal Fleet at Vickaburg.
CARO, May 21. Memphis papers of the 17th announces the arrival of the Federal fleet at Vickaburg. They had met with no successful resistance. Fort Adams is 100 miles below Vicksburg, and it is presumed a fight had taken place there.

Heavy Shirmishes at Franklin and Princeton.

In the meantime the balance of the regiment and the squadron of cavalry approached the bridge from this side, thus attracting the attention of the four Louisiana companies. The first knowledge the rebels had of the near approach of an enemy was the firing from 30 muskets at pistol shot range, making havoc in their ranks and causing a serious panic, while the main body advanced in front and opened a deadly fire. The result was 31 of the enemy were taken prisoners, 15 wounded and between 60 and 70 left dead on

At daylight the batteries on both sides opened, Wheeler confining his guns to shelling the houses behind which the enemy's cavalry were concealed. The fire was too hot for the rebels, and they left The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT. The fire was too hot for the rebels, and they left the village, a portion retreating across the Chickhominy, the remainder falling back to the railroad.

The enemy carried off their killed and wounded, one man excepted. Our casualties were two killed and four wounded. Col. Mason, of the 7th Maine, was slightly injured by the explosion oats, color, colors, f a shell.

Mechanicsville, which is now occupied by our Dried Apples, Creeking, 46 Mechanicsville, which is now occupied by the troops, is five miles from Richmond.

New York and Pennsylvania Militia ordered to Washington.

ALBANY, 25th. The Governor has ordered the Eggs, Lard, 5th New York Volunteer Artillery, Colonel Graham, and the 7th regiment New York State Mili-

BRIGHTON MARKET--- May 22. tia, Colonel Lefferts, to leave for Washington to-

BRIGHTON MARKET...May 22.

At market, 900 Beeves, 100 Stores, 1500 Sheep and Lambs and 1200 Swine.

The 8th, 11th, 37th and 71st regiments of militia of the city of New York, and the 25th militia of the 25th militia of the city of New York, and the 25th militia of the city of New York, and the 25th militia of the city of New York, and the 25th militia of the Course, and the 25th militi

greater. We captured four cannon, 200 stand BOSTON MARKET May 24. f arms, and 100 prisoners; among them a Lieut. FLORR—We quote common brands Western at \$4.25; fancy rands \$4.50; extras \$4.75 @ \$5.00; and superior at \$5.62; actuding choice brands of St. Louis. Southern Flour is quiet Colonel, one major, and several captains and rith no sales to notice.

Conx—Western mixed, 57 @ 58c, per bushel.
Oars—Western and Canada, 40 @ 43c & bushel.
Ryz—85c & bushel.
Hay—Sales of Esstern at \$14. FORTRESS MONROE, 23d. It is estimated that there are now in Norfolk and Portsmouth 1000 deserters from Huger's force, who did not suc-

ceed in deserting until after reaching Petersburg.
They are still arriving in squads of tens and twenties, in a deplorable condition. A party arrived to-day who say there must be nearly 1000 more NEW YORK MARKET May 19. Flour—State and Western 5 cents lower, with small sales—Superfue State \$4 40 @ \$4 70; extra State \$4 65 @ \$4 80; round hoop Ohio \$5 @ \$1 0; superfine western \$4 40 @ \$5 80; common to good extra western \$4 65 @ \$4 90. Southern heavy—mixed to good \$4 85 @ \$4 90; fancy and extra \$5 65 @ 6 \$75 Wheat opened heavy and 2 a 3 cents lower—Chicago spring \$1 03; Milwaukie club \$1 @ \$1 05; red winter western \$1 8 @ \$1 12. Cansada club 90 @ \$1 00.

Corn 1 a 2c lower—mixed western 50c @ 51c. the day who say there must be nearly 1000 more in the woods. All willingly take the oath of allegiance. They appear happy to have escaped from the rebel army.

The Minnesota will proceed to Norfolk to-morrow, when the whole fleet will have abandoned

Special Actices.

Old Point, and taken up position at the old naval station. The walls of the navy yard buildings can be soon put in order again. A large number of shells and fuses were obtained yesterday from from Portland to Augusta. All communications addressed to C. F. POTTER, Esq., the U. S. Pension Agent, will meet with a prompt

S. M. PETTENGILL, & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston, Are our Agents for the Maine Farmer in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

The United States frigate Constellation and the LIST OF DOCT. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC CURATIVES. PHILIP LEE, Proprietor. Depot, No. 136 William street, New York .

Depot, No. 136 William street, New York.

No. 1—Cures Fever, Congestion, and Influencation.
2—Cerrs Collector Teething,
Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants.
4—Cures Diamena.
7—Cures Coches, Colds,
Hoarscness.
8—Cures Headache.
10—Cures Headache.
10—Cures Dyspersia, Heartburn, Acidity, and Weak St. mach.
11—Cures Surversia, Heartburn, Acidity, and Meak St. mach.
11—Cures Surversia, Heartburn, Acide or Growing, Cold in the head, Influence Hearing.
22—Cures Empouration to Internation and Tomilis.
23—Cures Seminal Enissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility.
24—Cures Billiousness, as Wand of Appetite, Lowness of spirits, Jaundice, Constitution, and Liver Compliants.
25—Cures Carrier Language Seminal College Seminal Prostration and Debility.
26—Cures Surversia, Heartburn, Acute or Chronic, Dry or flowing, Cold in the head, Influence, and Hearing.
27—Cures Endeaders.
28—Cures Seminal Enlarge.
29—Cures Menoming Cough.
21—Cures General Discharges, Noise in the head, Impaired Hearing.
21—Cures General Discharges, Noise in the head, Impaired Hearing.
22—Cures Endeaders.
24—Cures Seminal Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility.
25—Cures Seminal Prostration and Debility.
26—Cures Surversia, Month Prostration and Debility.
27—Cures Uninary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility.
28—Cures Surversia, Month Prostration and Debility.
29—Cures Surversia, Month Prostration and

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPEThe steamer Kangaroo from Liverpool and Queenstown 14th and 15th was intercepted off Cape Race 25th.
The Boxes are neatly put up, and contain about sixty large Medicated Sugar Pills, with full directions for taking, accompanying them, price 25 cents, or five boxes for \$1. Vial Cases, which are of Morrocco, contain 15, 20, 30, or 40 Vials—prices, \$4, \$5, \$7, \$5.
The symptoms of Disease, and Method of Treatment, are given in a Manual accompanying the Medicine, or which will be furnished free on application.

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The Greatest Improvement of the Age is the The Times says that the capture of New Orleans MAGIC LOTION. is a hard blow to the South, and a great triumph for the North, and is another proof that the North

MAGIC LOTION.
It will stop the nervous and sun headache.
It will cure Neuralgia pains in 15 minutes.
It will strengthen the spine.
It will cure the Rheumatism.
It will stop a cough. can do the Confederates more harm than the Con-

The best in the World.

W. A. BATCHELOR'S SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the Orig-But we are really fearful Gen. Webb's scheme will not succeed. To raise, equip and feed an army of one hundred thousand men, and put it hair for life. Be careful and use none other than the genuine,

In Augusta, May 18th, by Elder E. Turner, Mathew Farnham to Rebecea Knox, both of Belgrade; May 25th, by Rev. Mr. Bray, Frank A. Brick to Augusta W. Williams, both of Augusta; May 26th, by Rev. Mr. Ingraham. Alamander Ellis to Elizabeth E. Hunt, both of Augusta.

In Parkman, May 18th, by J. Nutting, Esq., A. Spooner to P. L. Leathers, both of Sangerville.

In Portland, James H. Dugan to Sarah A. Drinkwater.

In West Poland, William H. Johnson to Mrs. Charlotte Keene In York, Franklin Hutchins to Lydia Boston.

In New Portland, Columbus Hilton to Dorema Dennis. can have a good show for a death grapple with them. They are too cowardly for that. They may and will annoy us considerably at sea, where

be as ready for them on the watery element as we are now ready for them on land.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN A SAW MILL. We learn from the Calais Advertiser that on Wednesday last Sawyer Murphy, and five others were employed by Messrs. Hall & Co., repairing the flume of their mill, and to keep the water back while at work had erected a tempory bulk head; this gave way, and let the whole head of water, about ten feet, in upon them. Three of them—White, Steward, and Scott, saved themselves by spring—Steward, and Scott, saved themselves such saved themselves were such saved themselves and saved themselves are saved to saved themselves themselves are saved to saved themselves themselves themselves themselves the saved themselves be as ready for them on the watery element as we

Steward, and Scott, saved themselves by springing upon some planks above them. Sawyer Murphy and Mr. Dinsmore, were precipitated into the large driving wheel which was set in motion by the torrent and driven round with great velocity.

The west precipitated round with great velocity.

MORAL INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING

MORAL, INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING. MR. & MRS. J. C. FREDERICKS, The eminent New York Artistes. The Morning Call !--- The Manine!

Choice selections from Shakspeare's sublime Tragedy of Actress of All Work!

ADMISSION ONLY 15 CENTS. Doors open at 7½; com-nence at 8 o'clock. These artistes will also appear in the following places: HALLOWELL Wednesday Evening, May 29th. GARDINER, Thursday Evening, May 29th. WATERVILLE, Monday Evening, June 21. Afterwards in Bangor, of which due notice will be given.

could exist of the vessel escaping complete destruction. Commodore Tatnall and First Lieutenant Jones, with two of the crew, were the last to leave, having remained to set fire to the combustibles. About forty of the crew, Northern men, deserted on getting ashore. The vessel is reported to have burned an hour and a half before exploding.

AUGUSTA DYE HOUSE.

Thankful to the public for past patronage, and having a large increase of business, we have secured the services of a **

First-Rate Dyer, who served seven years' apprentice in Europe, and has practiced for ten years in some of the best establishments in this country, we are prepared to do all kinds of Dying.

SILK, COTTON AND WOOD.

MAINE BOYS. The following anecdote is told by the Maine boys by an army correspondent:

As an indication of the remarkable character of the material of the ma

As an indication of the remarkable character of the material of our arm 7, one of the Maine regiments in Virginia, composed of lumbermen, have taken possession of an old and ruined saw mill, and having suggested to the General the propriety of putting it in working order, were permitted to do so, and now the old mill is the scene of busy activity, and turns out all the timber required.

**BENN PACK ARD.

DOUBLES TO WOMEN.

**ILULDAH ALLEN, M. D., (Professor of Physiology, Hygiene, and Obstetrics in the Hygeio-Therapeutic College, New York.) will lecture to Women in CONCERT HALL, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Monday and Tusadar, June 21 and 34.

SUBJECTS—for Monday—Diseases of Women, their prevention, causes, and cure. Tucaday—Beautiful Children.

Admission, 15 cents.

The Subscriber continues to receive and color Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Yaras, &c., &c., in fast, fancy colors. It all articles sents to be argued by R. H. Dana, Jr., for the plaintiff and Judge Curtis, late of the United States Supreme Court, for the defendants.

Live 1

Live 1

Live 2

Live 2

Live 4

Live 3

Live 4

AUGUSTA CARRIAGE DEPOT.

The subscriber having returned to his old stand on WATER STREET, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS,

of all descriptions and styles. Having had a long experience in the manufacture of the above articles, he feels confident that he can select those that will give entire satisfaction, both in point of style and durability. can select those that will give entire satisfaction, both in point of style and durability.

Being Agent for several of the best Manufacturers in New England, gentlemen in want of a vehicle for their own use, can either select from the stock on hand, or leave their orders for any style of carriage which they may desire built, which will be warranted in every particular.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

ALSO, FOR SALE,
Carriage Wheels, Bent Rims of Hickory and Ash, and Hickory
Spokes of all sizes, constantly of hand. Also Ceach Varuish
and Black Varnish for enameled leather tops.

Reparing done in all its branches at short notice. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO SIGN

Winthrop, May 22d 1862.

No the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Perritor of Joseph R. NELSON, Administrator on the state of Asson Stanker, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, decased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of asson Stanker, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, decased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of asid decased, is not sufficient to pay the just debt and demands against said estate by the sum of about one of certain real estate, situate in said Winthrop, and described as follows, vis.—The homestead farm and buildings of the decased. That a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that and advantageous offer has been made to him for said real estate, of eight hundred and fifty dollars, including the reversion of the window's dower therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate accomplete the successively prior to the experiment of the person making the same.

**SERNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at Acquesta, on the second Monday of May, 1862.

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**SERNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at Acquesta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be identified in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge. Arrass J. B. Erroys, Register.

On the petition and order thereon.

**The Entry of FREDERIC R. SHERMAN, Administrator on the estate of Nathabate has a described as follows, vis.—The homestead farm and builsings of the deceased. That a partial sale of said decased is not sufficient to pay the just the town of Hudson, containing eighty-five acres of good land, under very good improvement. It

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the second Monday of May, 1862.
On the petition aforesaid, Osnobsko, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

ATREST: J. BURTON, Register.

A True copy of the petition and order thereon.

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A True copy of the petition and order thereon.

Could be pensions only begin from the time of application, it is important that all cases should be immediately presented or made known.

JOSEPH BAKER,

Augusta, March 24, 1862.

AUGUSTA, 1862.

BURTON LEAR TRUE AUGUSTA, 1862.

AUGUSTA, 1862.

BURTON LEAR TRUE AUGUSTA, 1862.

AUGUSTA, 1862.

BURTON LEAR TRUE AUGUSTA, 1862.

AUGUSTA, 1862.

BURTON LEAR TRUE AUGUSTA, 186

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Understand of George M. Tilton, minor helf of Jacob Tilton, late of Mount Vernon, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents that said minor is seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz:—All the interest of said ward in a lot of land in Mount Vernon and Vienna, being the same conveyed to him by deed of Betsey Tilton and other heirs of Jacob Tilton, senior. That an advantageous offer of four hundred and twelve and a half dollars has been made for the same, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said ward. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on March 1982.

CHAS. E. COLLER, Clerk, or J. W. HARLOW, Business Director, will receive prompt attention.

4m19

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS. CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, &c.

The best stock of the above goods in the market at the LOWEST PRICES,

At VARINEY'S

Lunder the Stanley House, Water St., Augusta.

Please call and examine for yourself. No trouble to show goods.

Please call and examine for yourself. No trouble to show goods.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the second Monday of May, 1862.

On the petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

NATHANIEL BEYNOLDS, Late of Sidnet,
in the County of Kennebes, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to easily a supersons of the same for settlement; and all indebted to easily a superson of Teachers for the said destate are requested to make immediate payment to

No. 61 Exchange Street, Portland,
Offers for sale, at satisfactory prices, a very large and well selected stock of books adapted to Sabbath School Libraries. Such a collection cannot be found in any one store in New England. Question Books of all kinds always on hand. Also Theological and miscellapeous works as soon as issued.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

EMPLOYMENT.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

THE FRANKLIN SEWING MACHINE CO., want a number of active Local and Travelling Agents. A liberal salary and ber of active Local and Travelling Agents. A diverse, with stamp,
HARRI BROTHERS, Boston, Mass.

(Clip this out for reference.)

(Clip this out for reference.)



DR. LIGHTHILL WILL REMAIN IN AUGUSTA UNTIL JUNE 15th,

COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE.

COLBY'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER—the simplest, cheapest and the best Wringer ever invented—with the exception of the Counties of York, Cumberland, Oxford, Sagadahor, and Kennebec. This is no humbur.

Parties can make money by investing in this machine, by applying to 1. G. VANNAH, Gardiner, or FULLER & SAWTELLE, Augusta.

May 24, 1862.

MY TUMN QUEEN TURNIP.

HARDY AND EARLY RIPENING
GRAPES.

FOR OPEN CULTURE IN MAINE.

TEN THOUSAND Vines of my own growth, in open air, of the best and earliest Grapes known, including one thousand of the Delaware only 60 cents, and others in proportion. Also a good assortment of

May 24, 1862.

AUTUMN QUEEN TURNIP.

This fine Turnip possesses the firmness and sweetness of the best Swede; keeps long without getting corky. Its rapid growth and fine appearance adapts it for early crops for market gardeners: and its productiveness, to late field crops. Single packages, with method of cultivation, sent (free.) by mail, 15 cts: four packages, 50; ten packages, \$1. Try it. You will find it avaluable addition to our list of Turnips. Persons ordering will state the Name, Town and State.

HORACE THAYER, Blackstone, Mass. May 24, 1862.

The Judge of Probate, for the County of Kennebee, having appointed the undersigned Commissioners to receive and decide upon the claims of the creditors of the estate of Benjamin Maxim, late of Wayne, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent: we hereby give notice that six months, commencing the 28th day of April last, have been allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims. We will attend to the duties assigned us on the first Mondays of July and August next, at one of the o'clock in the afternoon of each of the said days, at the office of F. E. Ween, Eq., in Winthrop, May 221 1862.

Winthrop, May 221 1862.

The Judge of Probate within and for the Mintrop, May 221 1862.

AUTUMN QUEEN TURNIP.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Special attention given to small fruits, and an excellent stock in hand. Send orders early, or send for a priced Catalogue.

Special stention given to small fruits, and an excellent stock in hand. Send orders early, or send for a priced Catalogue.

Sco. May 1, 1862.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his farm for sale situated in Vicna on the road leading from Farmington Falls, to Mount Verono Village, by the Methodist meeting house in said Vienna on the road leading from Farmington Falls, to Mount Verono Village, by the Methodist meeting house in said Vienna. Said farm for the use of the noise, the other work of the entire of the view of the house, the other for the bare. Said farm is beautifully located in a

federates can them.

It will stop a cough.
It is the best medicine for coughs and colds and palos in the stomach ever invented—cures Dyspepsia and strengthens the stomach ever invented to accept of said administrator therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said eral estate to the stomach ever invented to accept of said offer, and sell said offer, and

competent assistants as may be required.

Turnos—Common English, \$2,40; Higher English, \$3,30;
Languages, \$3,70. For further particulars apply to
JAMES VAN BLARCOM, Supt.

Vassalboro', Me., 8th, 5th month, 1862. 4w22

desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to April 28, 1862. 23° FREDERIO S. SHERMAN.

MAINE SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITION.

No. 61 Exchange Street, Portland, Offers for sale, at satisfactory prices, a very large and well seed.

Offers for sale, at satisfactory prices, a very large and well seed.



WARRANT, \$25; SEASON, \$15; SINGLE SERVICE, \$12. As to the qualifications of my Stallion for a Stock Horse, will refer to the following gentlemen, who have kindly lent their

The subscriber has also three other Stallions of different classes and superior breed, as follows :

HECTOR!

Little need be said of the qualities of this favorite horse, as he has been seen by thousands, and is known to be one of the best and fastest trotters in Maine. He has trotted his mile, at Waternille, in public, in 2.39. His stock can be seen at my farm.

TERMS: Warrant, \$10; Season, \$6; Single Service, \$5.

YOUNG ST. LAWRENCE.

TERMS: Warrant, \$10; Season, \$6; Single Service \$5.

WHALEBONE MORGAN.

TERMS—\$6; \$4; \$5.

3_PAll mares at the risk of their owners. Good pasturage provided at 33 cents per week; hay, one dollar.

GEORGE M. ROBINSON.

22st Augusta, May 12, 1862.

Y. at \$50. He was foated in 1849, June 14, and can show muser tretting colts than any horse now living. His owner sold in May 1850, in New york city of his get, a pair of Marcs for \$1500, and two geldings for \$1500 cach. One of his colts trotted in 223 when 5 years old. Wasserra was awarded the first premium in his class at the Vermont State Fair Sept. 1860 as the best colt "4 years and under 7," and had to trot against a 6 year old horse to get it. "4 years and under 1," and not to the spines of the spines of the get it.

The above horse will stand at my place in Belgrade, also at John Sturges stable in Vassalboro' on Saturdays until further notice. Season service to end the 10th of August.

TERMS—For the Season, \$10; to warrant \$15; single service \$6. Mares from a distance kept at hay or pasture for a reasonable compensation.

AMOS ROLLINS & Co.

May 19, 1862.

23tf

Is six years old, weight 1100 pounds, stands of the old celebrated Mac who has trotted his mile in 25. Mac will stand at my stable in Augusta near the East End of Kennebee Bridge, this season for the improvement of stock. Mac received the first premium at the State Fair at Portland, in 1860 for the best stock horse; also the first premium for the fastest trotting stallion of his age. He received the first premium at Gaudiner, in 1860 for the best stock horse. He received one premium at Augusta at the State Horso Fair in 1860—distancing every stallion of his age on the track. Mac cannot be beat for trotting or style by any stallion in this State of his value. Owners of marce at their own risk in time of service. Terms—warrant \$10; season, \$5; single service \$5. I have one Stallion colt, two years old, sired by Mac that cau trot faster than any colt of his age in this State.

GENERAL SCOTT.

GENERAL SCOTT is six years old and weighs twelve hundred pounds. He was sired by the sicherated Eaton Horse. His dam was an English blooded mare. He is sixteen and one-half hands high—cau trot a mile in three minutes.

He will stand at my stable at the Franklin House, in Augusta, the coming season.

NOTICE.

THE DREW STALLION

Will stand for the use of Mares, at the PENOBSCOT EXCHANGE STABLE, in Bangor, the coming season. Terms are as yould be service.

Particular pains will be taken with such mares as may be left at my place, situated in Levant, that they are well cared for, and charges reasonable.

HIRAM DREW, Proprietor.

Bangor, April 26, 1862.

Winthrop, May 20, 1862.

BUTTER BOY.

The subscriber gives notice to the farmers of improving their Butter Stock, that he has purchased the celebrated young thorough-bred Jersey buil Butter Boy, which wiil stand at his stable during the season. Young Butter Boy was sired by Dr. Holmes' well known thorough-bred Jersey buil Old Butter Boy—he by a buil imported by Henshaw of Roxbury, out of a cow also irrported by Henshaw. Young Butter Boy's dam is Gen. Wood's thorough-bred cow Jersey Belle, by Young Duke, and she out of Chisam's cow Belle, by Old Duke, and she out of a cow imported from the island of Jersey by Mr. Thayer of Brook line. It will be seen that Butter Boy combines the very best strains of this celebrated butter race, and his services are now offered to all who wish to avail themselves of the same.

Terms, \$2 per cow for the season.

CHAS. F. WHITING.

East Winthrop, April 15, 1862.

FOR SALE.

Two Full Blooded Jersey Bulls,

DEVON BULLS.

Three pure blood one year old Devon Bull for.

ALLEN LAMBARD.

PURE BLOOD DEVONS JOHN F. ANDERSON,

MAPLEWOOD FARM, South Windham. THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

THIS is the most durable and reliable Machine made. It never gets out of order. Can be used by a child. It does its work quick and thoroughly; will wring anything from a quilt to a lace collar.

work quick and anticonstant and a lace collar.

For sale by the Manufacturers' Agents, the Rubber Clothing
Co., 37 Mitk Street, Boston, and M. G. BROOKS, of this city.

May 19, 1862.

COE'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE. OFFICE, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

names.

Col. G. W. Stanley, Augusta,
Allen Lambard,
Dr. Robert A. Cony,
Mid. W. H. Chisam,
Hiram Reed,
Chas. Misilken,
Howard Pettingill,
Simon Johnson, Hallowell,
Henry W. Bradstreet, Gardiner,
Richert Thompson, Windsor,
Levi Perkins,
Henry Baker, Sidney.

Horace Beals, Togus House,
Horace Beals, Togus House,

TERMS-\$6; \$4; \$3.

BROWN HARRY.

THIS splendid Black Hawk Stallion will be found at the Farm of the Subscriber in Foxeroft, are at the Stable of W. D. Blethen, in Dover Villege. This Stallion will be six years old in June nest, is a dark brown, of fine style and speed, stands 15? hands high, weighs 1,000 pounds. When five years old, he trotted one mile on the Lowell (Mass.) Trotting Park in 2.53, which time has never been beaten by a stallion of his age. Brown Harry is a grandson of the original Black Hawk by the Thurston Black Hawk, of Lowell, Mass., possesses a quiet and gentle disposition, and combines in an eminent degree the good qualities of this celebrated family of Morgan horses. Mares sent from a distance will receive good care and moderate charges. Terms for each mare, and warrant \$10.00 ; if paid at the end of the season, \$7.00 ; single service in advance, \$5.00.

P. M. JEFFERDS.

Foxeroft, May 15, 1862.

TERMS.—\$5 to warrant; \$6 for the season; \$5 for single service.

HENRY NORCROSS.

REFERENCES:—John Wing, Manchester; James Kegan, E. E.

Savage, Augusta; Jethro Gardner, Vassalboro'; James Downs,

E. Vassalboro'.

May 13, 1862.

NOTICE.

tarrh, and Diseases of the Eye, Throat ROOM No. 23 STANLEY HOUSE. For the information of persons desiring to avail themselves of Dr. Lighthiil's method of treatment, the following is published: RULES OF DR. LIGHTHILL.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO SIGN
PAINTING.

B. F. MORSE.
Augusta, May 27, 1862.

B. F. MORSE.
24tf

THE HORSE NORMAN.

Known as the CRAWFORD HORSE, will stand the present season, as follows:
At Canaun Village, on Mondays, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Tuesdays, at Fishon's Ferry, from 5 A. M. to 9 A. M., and from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M., at Fairfield Meeting House.
Wednesdays, at J. M. Libbey's, at West Waterville.
Thursdays, at Batardays, at S. W. Turner's Stable, in Skowhegan.
The Stock of this horse is of larger size, trois faster and commands more price than the stock of any horse that has been in this county the last ten years.
Terms for single service, \$5; to warrant, \$5.

PLACES WANTED.

The Town of Chelsea has eight children which the Selectmen are desirous of putting out to some useful employment, during their minority. Any person desirous of obtaining their services will please apply to the Selectmen of the town.

Chelsea, May 22, 1862.

The Augusta (St. Morth and May 22, 1862.

Deafness is the result of some disease of the Ear, or any other part connected with it; and not a specific difficulty which one and the same remedy or operation will cure. Hence a thorough examination is necessary before the operator can discern the true state of the case whether curable by an operation or by treatment, and the length of time it may require.

Many are injured by the injudicious use of oils and other remedies without due regard to the nature of the disease, yet, while beneficial in some cases would be positively injurious in others. Whether are it may require the true state of the case would be positively injurious in others. What has been as at its regard to Deafness and Diseases of the Ear holds good in diseases of the Eage wholds of the alaxes of the Eage without and in some cases would be positively injurious in others. What has been as at its regard to Deafness and Diseases of the Ear holds good in diseases of the Eage without and in regard to Deafness and Diseases of the Eage and the disease, yet, while beneficial

This Horse is six years old, weighs 1000 pounds; 15½ hands high; a square trotter, and can show 2.50—of fine style and color. He is of mixed blood of the old oclebrated St. Lawrence, who has trotted his mile in 2.32, out of the old trotting mare "Blue Bonnet." Young St. Lawrence is pronounced to be, by good judges, one of the finest proportioned Stock Horses, for all uses, in the State.

This horse is a descendant of old Whalebone Morgan, is six years old, weighs 1100 pounds, very dark chesnut color, 16 hands high, and for Step. Style, and Action, is unsurpassed. He is of more Morgan blood than any horse of his age in the State. Those wishing to rear large and stylish horses, of Morgan blood, are invited to call and examine this Stallion.

Augusta, May 12, 1862.

VERMONT BLACK HAWK,

"WAMSUTTA." a dark bay, 15½ hands high, weighs 950 lbs., good style, foaled May 25, 1856, was got by Vermont Black Hawk, Dam, "Jenny Lind" by "Naugatuck," Grand Dam Lady Moore. Naugatuck was got by Vermont Black Hawk; Dam, Lady Burton, bred by Ab'm Burton, Dutchess Co., N. Y. and out of Messenger Mare Mambrine Paymaster. He trotted the fall after he was 5 years old, on Unfon track, Loog Island, in 240, without a break. He was afterwards sold to a company in Louisiana. Lady Moore was got by Mambrine Paymaster, he by Mambrine, and he by imported Messenger. Her dave was Messenger Maid, by Mambrine. Lady Moore was put to breeding when 5 years old. Previous to that she trotted to a 500 lb. wagon in 256. She was the dam of "Eureka," who now stands in Dutchess Co., N. Y. at §50. He was foaled in 1849, June 14, and can show finster trotting colts than any horse now living. His owner sold in May 1304 lb. No more street of the control of the property of the

FLYING MAC

Now on the Farm of Wm. 8. Grant, at Farmingdale—one two years old last October, the other one year last November. Apply to 8. B. McCAUSLAND. 20if

THIS certifies that I have given my minor son, JAMES E.
TOWLE, his time until he shall be twenty one years of age, to
transact business for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings
nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.
SAMUEL TOWLE.

EDWIN CHICK, 39 West Market Square, Bauger, Me.

CHAS. F. POTTER;

they shall live rent free during the war, no mat-

ter how long it lasts.

with Morgan.

against this necessity.

broadsides from its pursuer.

ORIGIN OF THE INCH.

Taylor, a high authority, in the measurement of the earth by the founders of the Great Pyramid.

They determined with great exactness, the pro-

portion with which the diameter of a circle bears

to its circumferences, and having ascertained the

AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

The British inch had its origin, says John

"You look tired and hungry," said my mother

to the young stranger.
"I've walked seven miles ma'am, and hav'nt

had anything to eat but some apples I found on

"Dear me!" and mother bustled off to the

"After this Richard Sears was like one of our

"He and I were the best of friends, for he was

own family. He was a bright, lively, active boy, and we all grew much attached to him."

only two years my senior; and we went off into the woods berrying together, and over to the mead-

ows for fresh mint. He caught and tamed a

gray squirrel for me; he put up a swing in the old barn, and at last my father said, "I think I shall send Richard to school this winter with Ro-

sanna. He can take her over the hills on his sled

Poetry.

FALLING STARS.

BY EMELINE S. SMITH.

Are they by some opposing power
From their bright birthplace driven?
Or do they by wild impulse urged,
Thus madly rush from Heaven?
Vainly we ask—we can but sigh,
In foud regret, to know
Their light is lost to realms above,
Nor found in worlds below.

Sadness more deep than this we feel When warring STATES decline :

when warring Starts decline: When, 'mid the constellated band, No mors they move and shine; When, proving recreant to the law That rules in earth and sky, They break the sacred bonds of love, And from their orbits fly. Spirits of Darkness joy to see

'Grandma! grandma!"

great brown beans, and around which

were full of the slumber and sweetness of the dy-

ing year.
"Why, Josephine, where did you come from?"

large wooden bowl of peppers in both hands.

It's vacation, grandma, I've come to spend

"Well, I'd gone back o' the barn to lay out a

some inquiries respecting my parents and famity. "I expect it's the blood of the Morrises, my

w basket which I carried.

She looked at me thoughtful for a moment.

"Father, guess what I've found !"

some wool for spinning in one corner.
"I don't know, Dobbin," he said.

"I can't tell you, Rosanna, till I hear what you've found."

"Don't be afraid, Rachel, I'll keep a good eye

I can't tell what answer mother would have

The boy-he was only twelve-was left home-

less and friendless in the world, and the neigh-

bors were about to bind him out to the owner of his mother's cottage, whom she had often called

"a hard and grasping man," and he knew she would rather her son would be lying by her side covered up by the same grasses which were growing over her head, than be in the power of one who had so often taken advantage of her widowhood and honests. So two days before her widowhood and honests.

hood and honesty. So, two days before, he had run away, and applied for work at the houses

along the turnpike for more than six miles, but mobody had wanted him.

"I've found four pears on the new tree."

My father laid down his net.

"Now, do tell me, grandma."
"Well, I'll get to seeding these peppers first,

Spirits of Darkness joy to see
These glorious lights go out,
And hail a falling State or star
With loud, exultant shout;
But sorrowing angels well their eyes,
And good men weep and pray,
As from the peace and joy of Heaven
These reckless wanderers stray. when it snows; and he's such a likely boy it's a pity he can't have a good education."

"That's jest what I've been thinking, Sam-'wel," answered my mother: and so it was settled that Richard Sears should remain in our family. "Somebody's been at that bell pear tree, Rach-Our Story-Teller.

the way.'

"Why father, you don't mean so?" THE OLD BELL PEAR TREE.

"Why father, you don't mean so?"
"Yes I do; two on 'em's gone. I thought I'd stop and see if they was doin' well, as I came up with the last load of corn."
"I knew my father was very angry, because he was generally so kind and cheerful like, his anger was terrible. I've heard my mother say she never saw him thoroughly riled but once in her life, and that was when some o' the British troops passed through our village, in the old war, and broke into neighbor Parson's house, and insulted the old lady, who was bed-ridden, splitin' up her arm-chair and breaking the crockery: but though that was long afore my day, I've seen his face settle down sometimes into a white rigidness, and his voice taken on a low, deep tone that fairly made me catch my breath.

It did now, as he said, "I wish I could catch in the world and his business was very much depressed.

A few customers had repudiated their bills—many had forsaken him—while others bought so sparingly that it was not much of an object to wait upon them. Then, too, he had received several letters from his tenants, stating that, in view of the war and the want of employment, they were unable to pay the rents they had contracted to pay, or which he contemplated demanding for the opening year.

He was a man well to do in the world, and the times had not driven him to any straights, or materially affected his position. Still, he was fond of making money, and loved the excitement of business, and this sudden stagnation fretted him. While under this despondent mood, a young man entered the office. He was a spright-I searched for her everywhere; in the wide old kitchen, in the pantry and milk-room, and up in the kitchen chamber, where the great loom which had woven "fifty rag carpets," and the spinning-wheel which had filled the great oaken chests with linen, stood side by side, and where the old musket which had done brave service under General Putman it the French war and at Bunker Hill, were laid like old veterans asleep on the clustered a world of old tales and legends of Indian warwhoop and scalping knife, and in latter times in the days of the Revolution, of "red coat' and Tory, and of true-hearted patriots, who left their

fields and harvests, and laid down everything that was precious and pleasant to them, for the freehe snapped the great ox whip he carried. At last he started to go out of the kitchen, and merchant, moodily.

"Mr. Morgan sent me over," said the your And these old legends and stories were like precious jewels strung across the hard face of the then he turned back as though a new thought had

winter evenings, when we sat around the great fireplace at grandma's, listening to her words, and watching the flames leap around the great "back log" and "fore stick."
"Grandma! grandma?" I shouted the name can tell who stole the pears from my tree."
"And if I find out father?"

loud the second time, standing in the back door "I'll give you the dollar then, my child." that bright October morning, whose mists were like torn ribbons on the hills, and whose pulses "It was not more than a week afterward, when. on going to bed one night at eight o'clock, I stopa moment at the window to look out; for it the lad. was a still, beautiful night, and the moonlight lay like a thin sheet of freshly fallen snow all to run to when he is short?" called the cheerful voice of the old lady, as she came around the corner of the house, her face shaded by a blue sun bonnet, while she held a

the day with you; and such a search as I've had open and a small figure come into the garden and approached the house, and then suddenly it turned "Master Wentworth, that will do. I am not few yards for bleaching, and then I thought I might as well take to-day to pickle my peppers, first impulse was to call my father, but I thought of the dollar he had promised me, and I was almoney." so I kept on the vines."

I wish you could have known my grandmother
Morris. She was such a dear old lady, with a ways a brave girl, so I jest slipped down the back stairs and out into the yard. I stole softly through the grass and passed the quinces close up to the beyond the privilege of my years. The esteem smile which kindled up her pale, wrinkled face into almost the glow and freshness of youth, with

"O. Richard Sears!" It was all I said.

to every human being, and a memory that was like a pleasant book full of pictures and stories of the past. I think that kind, loving heart was like life fresh and green when her head had He held both te pears in his hand; one them was half eaten.
I saw the blood steal up into his cheeks. blossomed into the snows of old age.
"Grandma, what makes you always so busy?" "What brought you here, Rosanna?"
"O, Richard, what would father say?" I said, as she came into the kitchen, and taking up a skein of blue woolen yarn, slipped it over a chair and commenced winding it, while she made

"I only did it for a little fun, Rosanna," he offered me the other pear. I drew back. "I wouldn't touch it for a thousand dollars." "Dear me what a girl you are!" "And what a boy you are, to be a thief!"

child," she said, with her old mellow laugh; "you never found one o' them with idle hands, as long as they'd strength to use 'em, or there was work for 'em to do.'' "Rosanna, what are you going to do?" "I must tell my father. ma," I said, and then lifted up the cover of a "He'll be very angry. He'll send me away. "I know he will Richard."

"See what mother sent you to-day."
I did not wonder that the old lady's eye bright-O, don't tell him, Rosy, don't!" ened at the sight of the pears which lay there like great gold and emerald goblets. She took

veyed it admiringly.
"It's the real old fashioned bell pear. Dear

me! There's nothing takes me back three score
o' years quicker than the sight of one."
"Why, grandma?" new solemn awe in his face.

"Because-no matter-it's a long story, my "But I like to hear long stories, you know," at last he threw the pear on the ground.

"Don't tell your father," he said in a voice so he add insult to the refusal? In what m

"Don't you remember, Rosy, the day you went with me to the pond to get mint and how you came very near falling into the water, and I jest saved you, and what good times we've had toremoving her sun bonnet, and hurrying into the pantry for a great yellow earthen bowl. O, I can see that side kitchen as we sat togethsaved you, and what good times we've had to-gether all summer, and how I haven't got any er in the autumn morning with the pleasant sun-shine dimpling all over, fluttering in the corners, mother or any friends in the whole world except your folks and you? Do not tell your father, and asleep on the ceiling, and still hear my grand-ma's voice, and see her knife glance quickly through the white core of the peppers.
"I was the first that discovered them—the four

pears on the little tree that stood among the

quinces at the bottom of the garden. My father had set it out three years before, and we'd had a good deal of trouble with it, for somehow pears didn't appear to do well on our soil. "No, I won't tell father, Richard, if you'll promise never to do so again, and to ask God to forgive you for this great sin."
"I'll ask Him, but He knows that I didn't think that it was really stealin'," and I know that he spoke the truth.

So we went up softly to the house, and there was a new bond betwixt us, which neither could force."

"You days afrowards my father discovery titled me to that little 'scrip." Peaches and apples had always flourished nicely but ill luck seemed to wait on our plums and

pear trees, and I knew father'd taken extra pains with the one he'd set out among the quince trees; was a new bond betwixt us, which neither could forget. Two days afterwards my father discovered one of the pears lying at the foot of the tree—the other had disappeared—and he concluded the thief had dropped in sudden fear of being discovered. He was angry, and Richard, who was in the room, quietly slid out of it, and I kept my eyes very steadily fastened on the book I was not reading.

"Well to make the story short, the winter went by, and the birds of May were singing once more in the trees, and the boughs were all frilled over by the foot of the tree does not have thousand dollars. That entitled me to that little 'scrip.'"

"Here it is," said the merchant, opening his desk and handing his friend the redeemed note. That afternoon Mr. Morgan entered the office of Mr. Carson. There was a painful expression on his face, and a restlessness in his movements.

"Mr. Carson, I cannot pay that note to-day. I would do so willingly, but God knows, I can't. "I have disposed of it, Mr. Morgan."

"You have? You did not throw it into the bank!" so I started up to the house, quite proud of the discovery which I had made. I was the youngest of the family, and a great pet with my father, who always calls me the "child of my old age." He was mending his seine net by the window, and mother was carding

pulled my ear playfully, for I had caught my finin the trees, and the boughs were all frilled over bank!" "What'll you give me if I tell you?" jumping up and down before him.

winter. I shall put a trap under the tree this summer, and see if that wont find the tree this summer, and see if that wont find the trief. I summer and see if that wont find the thief. I summer and see if the thief. I summer and see

What, not on the bell pear tree among the guess you didn't try very hard to earn that dollar, eh, Rosy?"
"Well not so very hard, father," I said, start"That is strange, Morgan. There must be "Yes, that very one. Now, father what will you give me?"

"I'll take you along with me this afternoon, for I'm going down the river fishing."

I clapped my hands for joy, but here mother

interposed.
"O, Sam'wel, how can you say that? She's such a harum-scarum thing she'll be sure to fall whittling out an arrow by the table, sprang up "I do not see why you should be. Believe me, and went to my father, and said to him in an the matter can be righted. He asked me for the earnest, clear voice, though it shook a little at the first words, "Yes, Mr. Morris, Rosy did try very hard to find out who the thief was, though bute to him." made to all this, but just at that moment there was a rap at the kitchen door, and I opened and a little boy was standing there. I can see him now,' said my grandmother, closing her eyes and speaking softly. 'He wore an old straw hat, and a blue homespun suit, and he looked sad and worn out, but he had a bright, intelligent face, with large, clear, hazel eyes.

"I've been sorry for it ever since; but I didn't really think it was stealing then, and I've a dol-lar laid up stairs in my green box two months for Rosy, when I could get courage to tell you the

with large, clear, hazel eyes.
""Can you tell me, little girl, if there's any body here wants to hire a hand?" Somehow I felt sorry for the boy.

'I stood on one side, a deeply interested auditor, while my father stood and questioned him in his matter-of-fact way, and mother stopped card-That was all. He sat still a moment, and then laid his hand on Richard's shoulder, and said very kindly, "Richard, you've been a good, faithful ed under the pressure of the moment. You will and I've grown a good deal attached to you, and because you've owned the truth about them pears when there was no need of it, I'll forgive you, and we'll never speak of it again."

Here my arenders the present of the moment. You will excuse my hasty, unkind reply?"

"Most willingly, Mr. Brent. You have taken a load off my mind, and you have my heart-felt thanks. I will lift that note at an early day."

"Give yourself no trouble about it, Mr. Mor-'He told a plain, straight-forward story. He about ten miles from our village, that his father was drowned at sea when he was a babe, and that afterwards his mother had supported herself and son by plain sewing, till suddenly she too, sickened and died.

when there was no need of it, I'll lorgive you, and we'll never speak of it again."

Here my grandmother suddenly broke down.

The knife and the half-cleaved pepper fell to the floor, and burying her face in her hands, she sobbed like a child, "O, Richard Sears! Richard Sears! Richard Sears!"

Sears!"

Sears!"

I looked on her in amazement. Then the truth suddenly flashed into my mind. "Richard Sears! that was my grandfather's name," I said.
"Yes my child," sobbed the old woman, "it was the name of my dear husband, who has lain covered up under the grass most than twenty.

you know it's pretty near harvest time, and der which he sits now never grow old, no worm you'll want more help then. You'd better take gnaws their roots, no wind tears down their boughs the mother heart.

der which he sits now never grow old, no worm gnaws their roots, no wind tears down their boughs; but in a little while I shall see him again, and be with him forever and forever."

Miscellaneous.

Ah, don't be sorrowful, darling, And don't be sorrowful, pray; Taking the year together, my dear, There isn't more night than day!

Tie rainy weather, my darling,

Time's waves, they neavny run, But taking the year together my dear, There isn't more cloud than sun! We are old folks now, my darling,

Our heads are growing gray, But taking the year all round, my dear You will always find the May! We have had our May, my darling,

And God is God, my darling, Of night as well as of day, We feel and know that we can go Wherever he leads the way.

Ah, God of the night, my darling, Of the night of death so grim: The gate that leads out of life, good wife, Is the gate that leads to him. THINKING BETTER OF IT.

John Brent sat in his counting house. el," said my father, coming into the house one face wore a worried look. At times he drummed afternoon where my mother sat stringing quarters idly with his fingers upon the desk; at others he for apples, which she was preparing to dry for vacantly turned back and forth the leaves of the ledger that lay before him. The civil war had broken out, and his business was very much de-

made me catch my breath.

It did now, as he said, "I wish I could catch the rascal that stole those pears; I'd make him feel the weight of this about his shoulders," and merchant quietly, holding his hat in his hand. "Good morning, Master Wentworth," said the

struck him.

'Rosanna, you tell the boys and girls about here that I'll give a silver dollar to the one that pointed in certain quarters, and finds himself short

this morning."
"Tell Mr. Morgan," said the merchant, gruffy, "that I cannot possibly accommodate am sick and tired of his applications." "They have not been so frequent," suggested "Sufficiently so for me, sir. He has no one else

"He has always found a friend in vou. Mr over the earth. I can see jest how it gustened on the spire of the old stone meetin'-house, and silvered the tops of the trees, and lay like lace work kindness has been properly appreciated. Has he not always fulfilled his promises promptly? Did not always fulfilled his promises promptly? you not on one occasion receive a similar favor at

about and went down among the quince trees, and then I saw it pause before the bell pear tree. My at loose ends, and I have my own resources of wor-

"I do not wish you to be offended at me, Mr ll pear trée.
"Who's there?" called a quick voice. I knew to have him misrepresented, is my excuse. Shall I report to him this conversation "You are at liberty to report what you please

Mr. Morgan must look elsewhere."

The young man departed, and Mr. Brent arose and walked slowly up and down the room, with his hands behind his back. The occurrence just described had added to his worriment. He felt out of humor with himself, and, as a consequence

with every body else.

When he went home in the evening he carried his ill humor with him, and influenced all who came in contact with him. He put his younger He plushed deeper under the name, and I turned toward the house. He sprang before me. his oldest daughter, who had placed his easy chair wrappers and slippers so cosily by the fire up in wonderment, but said nothing. She sensi "I know he will Richard."

"An I I shall be all alone in the world again. bly concluded that business matters had ruffled his temper, and that it would soon wear off.

"Was it really stealin'?" and he asked the he was still out of humor, but withself alone. He felt ashamed of the manner in which he had "Of course it was, Richard, and God is very treated Mr. Morgan. He had the money in bank, angry with you; for you know he he's seen you, if father hear?" f father hasn't."

The boy looked up to the sky a moment, with a Mr. Morgan think of him? Had he done right? "I only thought it would be good sport, Rosy," he said.
"I stood still looking at him sorrowfully, and at last he threw the pear on the ground.
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> "The same to you, Carson-take a chair." "Why—no—I have hardly time. Are yo pressed for funds to-day?"

"Not at all, Carson."
"I sat down on a great stone in the grass and cried too. At last I slipped my arm around his burdened dollars. I could do so now only I hold hundred dollars. I could do so now, only I hold "No, I won't tell father, Richard, if you'll a note against Mr. Morgan, and he is unable to

"No-I did not. John Brent is your creditor. "One day my father came in to dinner—he had I paid part of my indebtness to him with it this

But before I got there a voice held me back.
"Don't go Rosy, I'm going to out with the truth let what will come," and Richard Sears, who was sitive about going to him now." mistake somewhere. It is something unusual

she wouldn't tell of him, when it proved to be me, for I picked the pears."

Mr. Morgan posted off to John Brent. The latter received him kindly.

"I have."

"He told you of the transfer?"

Rosy, when I could get courage to tell you the truth.

"Yes, that is what brought me here."
"You need not give yourself any trouble about the note, Mr. Morgan. You can pay it whenevopened his lips to speak, and shut 'em again. At last less it is uits you to pay it. If you are further presslat he said, "Richard," in a stern voice, but ed I will aid you. I owe you an apology. I am mother's hand crept up softly on his arm, and her eyes were full of tears. "Now father," she said.

"Yes my child," sobbed the old woman, "it was the name of my dear husband, who has lain covered up under the grass more than twenty was the name of my dear husband, who has lain covered up under the grass more than twenty years, and a better man and a kinder husband never went from his home on earth, to the home propared for him on heaven."

And I cried, too, for my grandfather, who has lain covered up under the grass more than twenty years, and a better man and a kinder husband cannot pay the rent for this quarter, and never went from his home on earth, to the home probably not for the next. You won't eject them?"

And I cried, too, for my grandfather, who has lain to the tree with the will pay am not strong enough to plow and cut hay."

"I seem to have hands enough just now—"

My mother interposed here. "O, Sam'wel,"

"Yes my child," sobbed the old woman, "it was the name of my dear husband, who has lain covered up under the grass more than twenty years, and a better man and a kinder husband cannot pay the rent for this quarter, and probably not for the next. You won't eject them?"

"Hardly; what is their plea?"

"Want of steady employment. Half of the book-binders are in the same fix. He will pay you when his sons send their first wages home."

"Has he any boys in the army?"

"Three."

"Three." Good for old Ames. Tell his wife

HOW COAL IS FORMED.

The land on which coal plants grew has passed That was just like John Brent. His wife came away; no human eye will see their like again-no human eye saw them, no human hand touched "You would not have given me that reply yes-terday evening," she said. "I did not dare to ask you. What was the matter?" "O, nothing—only that I made a fool of myself."

And John Brent related to his wife the affair right Moran.

"Burveyor's pen mapped down the broad estates on which they rankly grew. But certainly as the rays of light tell us of burning metals in the sun, so will the segregation of the earthly particles into THE GALLANT DEEDS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

So will the segregation of the earthly particles into which their long and creeping roots penetrated, the bedding of the grains of sand and clay which intimately covered them up, tells us the story of the ancient physical condition, under whose lifeless trunks, and leaves and boughs became converted into coal.

Low were those ancient lands, surrounded by appunding shall arrive, it will be found that of

upon us, but when the time for their closer examination shall arrive, it will be found that of all the thrilling events of the war, none can claim a higher admiration than this. The engagement of the 24th of April, upon which day the Union fleet stormed its way past the rebel fortifications, is hardly paralleled in history. Probably no similar conflict was ever hazarded upon such unequal chances. The advantages were immeasurably upon the side of the rebels, who, being conscious of their superiorities, were nerved with unusual courage. According to the reports of our dium in which they grew, toppled over, and bescious of their superiorities, were nerved with unusual courage. According to the reports of our own commanders, they fought with desperation from beginning to end—not hesitating, moreover, to make use of the most dastardly means to secure success when fair play could no longer avail them. We gather from the documents which have been forwarded four, the goaden external dark, black, heated and distilling out from the have been forwarded four, the goaden external dark, black, neated and distilling out from the have been forwarded four, the goaden external dark places of bitumen. have been forwarded from the squadron a tolera- decaying vegetable matter, globules of bitumer ole view of the condition under which the tri- below, to mingle with and penetrate the half-rotumph was achieved and the extraordinary obsta- ted, closely matted mass of leaves and fibers, and cles against which our commanders were forced of porous wood. Thus was the coal-seam form-It was not open to the day until it had dried It is apparent that the reduction of the pow- into the turf, or rotted into soil. But it was

erful forts, Jackson and St. Philip, could not have been effected by the mortar fleet without vast loss of time and material. The bombardment, which opened upon the 18th of April, was preserved for the human use.

It may have completed in the earth the process of its conversion into coal, but it was original to the coal of the description of the power of the second of the coal of the coa maintained vigorously for six days without materially weakening them. The walls of solid elation buried under a covering of mud. The actually weakening them. The walls of solid elation buried under a covering of mud. The actual countries are cumulation might have long been going on near the surface, new bitumen secreting below; going the outset. It was therefore determined to force a passage by them at whatever hazard. Early in ered in at last, stratum after stratum of mud and a passage by them at whatever nazard. Early in the morning of the 24th of April, while it was yet dark, Commodore Farragut led his squadron up to the perilous work. To oppose against the cannon of the forts and the assaults of a formidable rebel fleet, including nearly a score of steamble rebel squeezed upwards amongst the compressed noers, ears, rams, and floating-batteries, he had only six sloops-of-war and twelve gunboats. Considering the superior advantages of a land battery over ships-of-war in any contest whatsoever, the disparity was enormous. In addition, Commodore Farragut had to calculate upon submarine engines, fire-rafts, and barriers of chain-cable, one some difficult broken a few days before. But it was imperative that the forts should be passed, at once the anthracites from any right to the and no consideration was allowed to weigh against this necessity.

against this necessity.

Just before dawn the squadron was discovered approaching by the enemy. The fury with which it was attacked is proved by the tremendous exertions our vessels were compelled to make in order to carry through their purpose. At first the rebel fleet endeavored only to check their probability of the provider of the proposes. The stages of elaboration are structure in the proposes. The stages of elaboration are structured to the proposes. The stages of elaboration are structured to the proposes. The stages of elaboration are structured to the proposes. gress, while the two forts poured incessant volleys upon them; but presently the action became closer and more involved, and mainly comined to Anthracite has lost its bitumen. It is the corpse. the river. Hollins's "ram," the Manassas, although it afterward turned out a helpless and Shale is the earth on which the corpse was laid. feeble fabric, served the rebels well for a time. It may be saturated with its blood, but it is not It not only engaged Commodore Farragut's flag-ship, the Hartford, but also succeeded in forcing

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

a fire raft upon her, from which she narrowly escaped destruction. "I thought it was all up A death, attended with extraordinary circum with us," said the Commodore in a letter describing the event to Capt. Porter. The flames were, however, extinguished in time to save the ship, and the "ram" betook itself to other erstees. Cornelia, who had reached the age of 62 rands of destruction. The floating battery Lou-isiana, which lay moored not far from Fort Jack-attendants observed that contrary to usual habit, son, also occasioned great inconvenience. Its fir- she appeared rather heavy and sleepy immediately son, also occasioned great inconvenience. Its firing was well directed, and its metallic sides were found to be quite impenetrable. Other "rams" emulated the Manassas, and attacked our gunboats with considerable effect. The Varuna, gallantly commanded by Capt. Boggs, was broken in pieces by their repeated onsets, but before her own destruction she made her name memorable had happened, she opened the shutters, and was horder stricken at seeing the body of her mistress. by disabling and destroying no less than six of horror stricken at seeing the body of her mistress

by disabling and destroying no less than six of the rebel craft. Five of these were set in flames by the Varuna's shell and run ashore, and another was shattered and forced to surrender. The intrepid tenacity of the Varuna's officers and crew is best illustrated by the fact that her last broadside, which beat in the sides of the ram Morgan, is best illustrated by the fact that her last broadside, which beat in the sides of the ram Morgan, was fired while the gun-carriages on her upper deck were already settling in the water. During this time our other gunboats were not idle. Nine of them, together with the sloops-of-war, fought their way up the river, and gradually widened the space between themselves and the forts. A few were beaten back, having received injuries to their machinery which rendered them incapable of proceeding. The Itasca, for example, is said to have received thirteen shots under her water line, beside having her boiler destroyed. But a sufficient number passed to secure the success of the expedition. Even at the last moment, the rebels maintained the struggle. Some of their steamers, which had been spared on condition of surrendering, broke away and renewed the fight at other points. Finally, the "ram" Manassas, after the engagement had virtually ended, and when the Union squadron was seeking an anchorage, bustled up after them, and fired a shot or two at the Richmond. The Missispipi turned swiftly to resent the insult, when, as if fearful of the consequences of its temerity, the "ram" immediately ran ashore, was deserted, and was forthwith pounded to fragments by three heavy broadsides from its pursuer.

forthwith pounded to fragments by three heavy broadsides from its pursuer.

oped during sleep; that the Countess being awakened by the dreadful pain, had no doubt risen to broadsides from its pursuer.

The conflict was a short one, lasting only an hour and a half at the most. By half past five in the morning our success had been achieved, and the destiny of New Orleans decided. It was a result which the rebels never had anticipated, and which could never have been obtained except by the most devoted and unshrinking bravery. The consternation of the people of New Orleans was all the greater for the confidence they had cherished. After this decisive action only the former of the same subject, says that the Countess was in the habit of rubbing her body with camphorated spirits of wine, which she used frequently, and he thinks that that the frequent use of that liquid was one of the causes of her death.

merest show of resistance was offered at the for-tifications intended for the immediate protection OF OUR GREAT GUNS IS MADE.

OF OUR GREAT GUNS IS MADE. the morning of the 25th. The inhabitants seemed possessed with a frenzy of rage and apprehension. They were destroying all accessible property, the rebel General Lovell having set the example by from which the best cannon yet made for the government. burning his own goods. The officer sent on shore ernment and manufactured. by Commodore Farragut was received by the peo-ple whom their Mayor afterward characterized as "gallant and sensitive to all that can affect their dignity and self-respect," with brutal and fero-cious demonstrations of insult. In spite of this and similar actions, the dignity of our own mis-nand similar actions, the dignity of our own mis-and similar actions, the dignity of our own mis-dignity and self-respect," with brutal and fero-cious demonstrations of insult. In spite of this and similar actions, the dignity of our own mis-dignity and self-respect, and the dignity of our own mis-and similar actions, the dignity of our own mis-dignity and self-respect, and the dignity of our own mis-and similar actions, the dignity of our own mis-dignity and self-respect, and the dignity of our own mis-and similar actions, the dignity of our own mis-dignity and self-respect, and similar actions, the dignity of our own mission was sustained, and the quiet occupation of the city by our forces was duly carried into effect.

As a natural consequence, Forts Jackson and St. Philip surrendered on the 28th to Captain Porter. Their endeavors to interrupt the progress of our fleet had failed, their supplies from New Orleans were cut off, and it was useless for them to hold out. In fact their fate was fixed the moment that Commodore Farragut had evadthem to hold out. In fact their fate was fixed the moment that Commodore Farragut had evaded them. The honors of the event, therefore, clearly belong to him, since the victory was accomplished by his immediate action. Of the co-operation of Captain Porter, and the other officers associated with him, it is impossible to speak in qualified terms. The battles on the Mississippi are an honor to all Union men who were engaged in them, and would have shed some luster upon the waning credit of the rebels themselves, but for their having conducted their side of the fight in violation of all accepted faith and honor.—N. Y. Tribune.

General Reference of them being of a reddish, and the other of a yellowish color. Openings have been made along the whole length and across the whole breadth of this ridge, at short distance apart, and the ore found at all the different points. The ore was first used and worked at Woodbury furnace, which was erected many years ago by Dr. Shoenberger and John King. In the course of Shoenberger and John King. In the course of time, when the wood to make charcoal became scarce at that point. Dr. Shoenberger removed the furnace to the present site of Bl nace, at the northeastern end of the ridge, which er he erected a new furnace at Bloomfield ing the fixtures, &c., from Woodbury. The deto its circumferences, and having ascertained the measure of the circumference of the earth, supposing it to be a perfect sphere, they divided the diameter into 500,000,000 of units, which we shall call inches. This appears to have been the origin of our inch. The polar diameter of the earth, according to calculation, is equal to 500,-401,440 of these inches, which measure of italiance.

401,440 of these inches, which measure so little A child's eyes-those clear wells of thoughtto the ancients, as to require the addition of on- hope, love and curiosity, they meet your own. ly one-thousandth part, to render it, with all but mathematical precision, the five hundred mil-lionth part of the earth's axis of rotation. In prayer, how earnest; in joy, how sparkling in sympathy, how tender. The man who never tries the companionship of a little child has care-lessly passed by one of the great pleasures of life, as one passes by a rare flower without plucking it or knowing its value .- Mary Howitt.

An exchange paper suggests that when you send parcels to soldiers, to put in a paper of cloves, and another of tea. The reasons are these: The and another of tea. The reasons are these: The clove held in the mouth promotes the secretion of saliva, relieves thirst, and removes the necessity of drinking bad water or worse whisky or rum.

The cloves, and another of tea. The reasons are these: The cloves, and another of tea. The reasons are these: The young ones catch the spirit of the cloves, and his letters are read by his wife to the children and the cloves. Little six-year-old Sam was missing one of drinking bad water or worse whisky or rum. The clove is useful in counteracting the tendency to unhealthy action of the bowels to which soldiers are liable. A few dry tea leaves held in the mouth and throat are said to have good effect upon the glands of the throat and also the nerves, and their use in a long march is remarkably refreshing.

dred. Little six-year-old Sam was missing one night at supper-time. The house was searched in vain. The yard was examined, and in one corner he had put up some boards for a shelter; on the ground he was lying, fast asleep, wrapped up in some bed-clothes he had smuggled out. When waked up, he called out, "Leave me alone, will you; I'm Colonel B——, camped out!"

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PEAKE," Capt. Sidney Crowell, will until further notice, run as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, at 4
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This vessel is fitted up with fine accommodations for passen
gers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route
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Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamer before 3 P. M., on the day that she leave Portland.

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De 5, 1861.

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silver.

silver cleaned and extracted silfully, faithfully and Ether administered in proper cases.

srushes, and Teeth powder. Office, No. 69 Winthrop St., Augusta, Me. Augusta. Dec. 30, 1861.

NEW JEWELRY STORE. 254 WASHINGTON STREET, Near Avon Place. Boston.

Sterling Silver Ware, Jewelry, Diamonds, and other Precious Gems, Gold and Silver Watches, Paris Clocks, Bronz Plated Ware and Paris Fancy Goods,

MI ITARY GOODS, ng of Regulation Swords, Shoulder Straps, Silk Sasht Belts, &c., &c. SETH E. BROWN, Of the late firm of Jones, Ball & Co. April 8, 1862.

TO THE LADIES. SPRING OPENING OF MILLINERY! On Wednesday, April 16th, 1862. AT THE OLD STAND OF W. JOSEPH & CO., Corner of Oak and Water Sts., Augusta, Me. We shall this day open our Spring Stock of

LOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, To which the attention of the citizens of Augusta and surrounding towns is invited. Having purchased exclusively for cash, we shall offer them at prices to suit the times.

P. S. Having secured the services of a competent and skillful Milliner, we guarantee satisfaction. An early call is solicited.

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18 Augusta, April 12, 1862.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

KILBURN & BARTON have just received and are now open ng, a large stock of ENGLISH. FRENCH and AMERICAN DRESS FABRICS of the latest importation, to which they invite the atte

Black and Fancy Dress Silks.

Full stock of Mourning goods,

" White do.
Linen and Cotton goods.

Shawls, Gloves, &c., &c.

Customers will find our stock well worthy of their attention.

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perfect knowledge of the causes which produce acamess, and the means best calculated for its prevention.

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15

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THE Proprietor of this Nursery has for sale the best lot of TREES and PLANTS ever offered in thi State, all of his own raising.

The Suck embraces 10,000 engrafted Apple Trees, of three, four and five seasons' growth; 10,000 Seedlings, same age; 12,000 Seedlings two and three years old; 1000 Pear Trees, two and three years of the production of the seedling store of the suck embraces 10,000 engrafted hought on Seedling Gooseberry; 1000 English do., (17 varieties, some very large;) 1000 Unrant, several variagies; a large amount and] choic varieties of Strawberry, Rauphish do., (17 varieties, some very large;) 1000 Gengrafted varieties, most of them very strong and vigorous—many now in bearing. Persons intending to purchase are invited to call and see for themselves. Location, on Brusswick Braker, one mile from Gardiner Depot.

October 21, 1851.

MERICAN GUANO.

The Undersigned has now in store, and offers for sale, the above article, to dealers and farmers, in any desired quantity. The term discussed the fertilizer that the Company is importing from its islands. These islands are situated in the Pacific Ocean, near the line of the Equator. They were formally taken possession of in the name of the United Stakes Government, for account of the American Guano Company, by the Commander of the United Stakes Government, for account of the American Guano Company, by the Commander of the United Stakes Government, for account of the American Guano Company, by the Commander of the Pacific Ocean, near the line of the Equator. They were formally taken possession of in the name of the United Stakes Government, for account of the American Guano Company, by the Commander of the United Stakes Government, for acco

THE GARDINER GRIST MILL

Having been thoroughly repaired with a New Bolt for Wheat, and a New Bolt for Barley, with the best of Screens and Cleans ers; also a new Run of Burr Stones, for Grinding Corn and Cobs, and Feed,
We feel confident that our long experience as millers, with the superior condition of the mill, will enable us to do our work in a manner that cannot fail of giving satisfaction.
No expense has been sparred to put the mill in perfect order, and Farmers that have Grain to be cleansed and bolted, can extensive that they can have it done as well, if not better, at CORN, GRAIN AND MEAL,

which will be sold as low as it can be bought, for cash, who sale or retail.

Gardiner, Feb., 1862.

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3m10

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COD AND POLLOCK FISH. Agents for the different qualities of SOAPS—Crane's, Soda, amily, No. 1, Eagle and Star Brands. Mould Candles all sizes. Oakum, Ground Bone, Bone Meal, &c., in quantities to suit

AGENTS FOR THE GARDINER FLOUR MILL. Augusta, Jan. 9th, 1862.

DARROT & BRADBURY. COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Pork, Lard, Fish, Sait, Cement, Lime, White and Red Ash Anti Coal, Best Cumberland Coal, for Smiths' use, &c., Water Street, Augusta, Maine.

B. F. PARROTT, Sales for cash only. JOSEPH ANTHONY, HATS, CAPS, AND FURS of all descriptions, AUGUSTA, ME. Ty Cash, and the highest market price paid for BHIPPIN FURS.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Angusta, Mainc.

DR. BELL, Operating Surgeon, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, One door North of Cushnoc House, State Street, Aversty Office Hours: from 11 to 12 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M PRESH GROUND PLASTER.

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand, at BRIDGE'S MILL, on BOND'S BROOK, GROUND PLASTER of the best quality, which will be sold at wholesale and retail reasonable prices.

Augusta, Jan. 15, 1862.

BUSSELL EATO!

BOOTS, SHOES, SOLE LEATHER, Wax Leather, French & American Culf Ski Linings, Bindings, Kid & Goat Stock & Finding 1y35 Nos. 31 and 33 Union Street, PORTLAND, Mr.

WE are prepared to supply any required demand for titleles; also Brushes, Colors, Varnishes, Japan, Spirits centine, &c., &c. As usual, DRUGS and MEDICINE.

A good assortment of Augusta, March 31, 1862.

DORR & CRAIG,
West end of Kennebec bridge

MOLASSES, ETC.

20 HOGSHEADS early crop Cuba Molasses.
Tierces and Bbis. P. R. and New Orleans Molasses. 30 Chests Tea.

Hogsheads and Bbls. of Sugar, &c.,

For sale by

No. 1 Market Square.

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale in large or small quanties. The best quality of Blue Plaster. All kinds of Crain cool and Country Produce taken in exchange.

3317 COLBURN & FAUGHT-

MRS. S. W. A. MASON, Teacher of the Plano, of Thorass, and of Singing, has adapted her terms to the necessit he times.
FOR THE PIANO—\$6 per quarter.
12 Grove Street, Augusta, Aug., 1861.

CPAULDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

DR. L. BLOCK, A distinguished physician of Augusta, Me., having become satisfied that nine-tenths of the diseases to which we are subject, are caused by a diseased state of the bowels, has, after a long and patient research, diseased

This Medicine is the most Certain Cure for Costiveness ever Discovered.

The ingredients of which it is composed and their peculiar nombination, render it easy and effectual in its operation, and arrely fails to restore the bowels to a normal and healthy condition. It does not act as a powerful cathartic, but is designed to strengthen the digestive organs and permanently cure one of the worst alments to which the human fiesh is heir. It is recommended by our first physicians and is destined to become not only of universal use, but an absolute necessity is every household.

EBEN FULLER, of Augusta, devery household.

General Agent for the State of Maine. Costiveness ever Discovered. M. B. The names of the principal physicians accompany each box, with full directions.

PRICE 50 CENTS A BOX. RECOMMENDATION. We have examined the recipe of Dr. L. Block, for the relief and cure of Constipation, (Costiveness,) and are satisfied the pilis are valuable for the purposes recommended by him.

G. BRIGGS, M. D.,
H. H. HILL, M. D.,
H. M. HARLOW, M. D.,
Supt Maine Insanc Asylum,
COCK. M. D.

H. H. M. HARLOW, M. D.,
Supt Maine Insane Asylum,
R. L. COOK, M. D.,
Ass't Physician Maine Insane Hospital,
J. W. TOWARD, M. D.,
City Physician.
3m22 Augusta, May 1, 1862.

ENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT

THE attention of the Public is called to this mest excellent of all Liniments as a perfect and speedy cure for all the aches and pains that fisch is heir to.

Rheumatism is caused by a stagnation of the fluids, arising from checked perspiration—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liument.

Rheumatism is caused by a stagnation of the fluids, arising from checked perspiration—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liuiment.

Neuralgia—the king of all pain—is caused by an inflammation of the nerves—is instantly cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liuiment.

Sprains are caused by an over-extension and a sudden reaction of the muscle—cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liuiment—cqually good for man and beast.

Pleurisy is an inflammation of the liung of the ribs—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liuiment.

Bruises are caused by a sudden pressure of the fiesh and smashing of the tissues—is instantly relieved by Kennedy's Rheumatic Liuiment.

Cramp is a contraction of the muscles caused by a sudden stoppage of the nervous fluid, which prevents animal life having a free flow—is cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liuiment.

Bilions Colic is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach and bowels—take a teaspoonful of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liuiment in warm water every half hour until cured.

Sore Thront and Honracuess are caused by an un natural dryness of the glands—wet a piece of fiannel with Kennedy's Rheumatic Liuiment, apply it on going to bed and you will be well in the morning,

Henduche and Throbbing of the Temples is caused by the pressure from insensible perspiration—is cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Weakheess of the Back—follow the directions in the raused by the pressure from insensible perspiration—is a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment. Weakness of the Back—follow the direction

Weakhess of the Black
Circular around each bottle.

It is good for Toothache, Earache, Swelled Face and Inflammation of every kind. Every family should have a full supply for the winter.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price 50 cents.

Sold in Augusta by DORR & CRAIG, F. W. KINSMAN, EBER FULLER, and CHAS. F. POTTER. Also by Druggists generally throughout the State.

A UGUSTA EXCELSIOR FACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the communi-ty that they have purchased the Factory of W. A. Drew, and are still manufacturing a very nice article of EXCELSIOR

For Filling Mattresses, Under Beds, Lounge and Sofa Backs and Sents. Carriage backs and Cushions, for Stuffing Harness, and for Packing valuable articles of merchandize for transportation, and arious other purposes.

It is a very nice and cheap substitute for feathers for under pillows or bolsters.

Persons can, by tacking their common bedsacks, have a mattress that will last for years at one-half the cost.

To individuals ordering 100 pounds or more direct from the Factory, accompanied with the cash, we will sell at 2 cts. per B.

Denlers and Upholsterers supplied on reasons

able Terms.

AGENTS WANTED EV. RYWHERE. AGENTS WANTED EV. B.I Whole and the following is one of a number of testimonials which might be given of the value of this article:

"I have a bed filled with it that has been in constant use for six years, and is good yet. Rev. H. Whitcher, Augusta."

E. C. COOMBS & CO.

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A MERICAN GUANO.

S. W. B. HASELTINE,
No. 13 Foster's Wharf, Boston,
The above is for sale by JOHN MEANS, and THOMAS LITTLE, Augusta, Me.
April 12, 1862.

MAINE INSURANCE COMPANY, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

President—Jons L. CUTLER, Augusta.

Directors:

Samuel Conv. Augusta,
George W. Staniey, Augusta,
Barius Alden, Augusta,
Joseph H. Williams, Augusta,
A. M. Roberts, Bangor. Joseph H. Williams, Augusta, A. M. Roberts, Bangor.
This Company was incorporated in 1853, and the amount of
capital required by the charter has been taken by some of the
most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the
wants of that class of our citizens who desire to insure in a safe
Home Company, and who prefer to pay at once a fair price
for insurance to a Stock Company, rather than run the hazard
of repeated assessments in a Mutual one.
The Company will insure against all the usual fire risks, not
exceeding the amount of \$5,000 in any one risk. It has been
eminently successful, and has a large surplus.

IT Applications for Insurance in this vicinity may be made to
the Secretary at his office, (directly over the Post Office.) Agents
in all the principal towns in the State.

in all the principal towns in the State.

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y. Augusta, Nov. 11, 1861. GRASS SEEDS, &c.

500 bushels Herds Grass seed. 15,000 pounds Clover Seed.
300 bushels Red Top seed.
Fertilizers of all kinds, together with an extensive assortment of vegetable and other field seeds. Also agent for Baroas & Washburn's extensive flower and vegetable seeds, for sale either at wholesale or retail, by

No. 1. Market Square.

Augusta, March 8, 1852. FOR SALE LOW.

2,000 Bbls. Flour,
11,500 bushels Corn,
500 "Bye,
20 bbls. Lard,
400 tons White and Red Ash Coal, all sizes.
Also, just received 150 tons Blacksmiths' Coal, for sale low for
each, by PARROTT & BRADBURY.

EATHER. 300 Sides Oak, half Oak and Hemlock Tanned, middle and heavy weights, Haroess Leather. Also Oak and Hemlock Oalf skins, Buff Leather, &c., for sale either at wholesale or retail by JOHN MCARTHUR, No. Market Square, and GEO. CUSICK, No. 2, Williams' Block.

Jan. 27, 1862.

AND FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale a lot of land in the town of Harrison, containing 60 acres. Said land is situated about one mile south of the village of Harrison, on the east side of Long Pond, known as the Brick house place, or formerly known as the Cary lot. For further information, and terms, address

3m14

J. W. BROWN, West Merriden, Conn.

D. WHITING, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON First Door South of Episcopal Church, State Street, Augusta, Me. OFFICE HOURS, At Augusta, for 2 to 3 P. M. At Hallowell, from 10 to 11 A. M.

BATH HOTEL, BY C. M. PLUMMER 386 Washington Street, Bath, Maine. Bath. Feb. 13, 1862. Stable connected with the House.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. A two story Dwelling House and Carriage Shop pleasantly situated in China Village, will be sold or rented, either together or separately, on easy terms if applied for soon. Or said premises would be exchanged for personal property, or a farm.

Address FRANCIB KENRICK, Kendall's Mills, Me. Kendall's Mills, March, 1862.

PERTILIZERS, &c.

Peruvian Guano, American Guano, Poudrette, Coe's Super Phosphate, Bone Manure, Bone Meal, together with a general assortment of Field Seeds, for sale either at wholesale or retail, by 6tf No. 1, Market Square. CHIP CHANDLERY, &c.

HEMP and Manilia Cordage of all sizes—Tarred and untarred Hemp and Manilia—Lath and Spun Yarna, Marline, Flax and Hemp Twine, Cotton and Linen Duck, Sail Twine, Oakuss, Tar, Rosin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail by JOHN MCARTHUR, DOWDER, SHOT, FUSE AND CAPS.

POWDER, Shot, Fuse and Caps, including fine Sporting Power, constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail, by JOHN MCARTHUR, 34

No. 1 Market Square, Augusta.

PATENT Cylinder Churns, the best in use. Thermometes Churns, Dash Churns, Cheese Presses and Hoops. JOHN MEANS, Agent. Augusta, June 10, 1861. THE MAINE FARMER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY HOMAN & BADGER.

TERMS:—Two dollars per annum; if payment is made within three months of the date of subscription, a discount will be made of 25 cents; two dollars and fifty cents if payment is delayed.

of 25 cents; two dollars and fifty cents if payment is delayed beyond the year.
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17 All letters on business connected with the Office, should be addressed to the Publishers, Homan & Baponn, Augusta, Me

VOL. X

EZEKIEL Our Home, our Co

Lime MR. EDITOR :- Jo of your valuable pr with all of the stan culture, and the best we would respectful lime as a manure, this section of the abundant; in other

quently there is con the farmers relative plying it. First, whether it soil, or to mix it wit time of the year to has it on different cation would you with others? By at rest a number many of your Norton, King's Co

Perhaps it is not the queries of our con discussion of the na ents of lime; so we its uses and applicati First, then, lime i all cultivated plants, is an essential eleme in cultivated fields healthy growth of co

application of lime

increases their fert which contains in a sary elements neede with the exception o striking effects from It is also often the ca soils that contain a reous matter-provi er locality or some of eficial. Prof. Johns ing four distinct re supplying a kind of growth of plants; 2 ces, naturally forme noxious compounds the roots of plants. less; 3d, changing the soil so as to reno and 4th, facilitating compounds to be into the circulation as a direct manure, portant results. I fertile by an over-ab such as a peaty soil lieved of this incur cation of quick lim vegetable remains times accumulate to as humus. To remo plied, which, in i vegetable matter, q is said to sweeten

converting a noxion fertility. In addition to its soil, it also acts me clay lands, in open masses, imparting a lowness to the soil. tent of surface to the

The manner of its matter of no small i three states of quic and air-slacked or m and stiff it is best hydrate; but upon this may do injury position of organic abundance in such scription, the air-sla should also be mild when forming a par much animal manus

As to the proper plying lime, there i with practical mer seems to be that of short intervals, rati quently. This mod effect, as it has a ter and bury itself beyon nearer the surface, Lime forms an imp post heap, and an e

it is upon the syste in Emerson and Flin Provide a layer of weeds, sods, road so and whatever else Follow with alterna ic matter, and cover oughly at the end of time afterwards. mixture is complete desirable and effeier would give it. We

tive value compared is classed as a mine a special fertilizer, place of, or doing ble manures.

not out of order, bu tion that Mr. Jose mont, dug a paren ult., which measu was broke off in grown a larger one A correspo Daggett, of Solon, 15th of March, whi

calf. Mr. Theodor the Insane Hospita last week, two yea

dressed 730 lbs. porker.

ing, dropped a calf Our correspondent

mosphere.